The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864. No. 33.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunterstown, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Feb. 1, 1864 6m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D. Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and success attained by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done.—Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 13, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

PHILADELPHIA

Wall Papers.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Streets,

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS.

Window Curtain Papers,
Linen Shades and Hollands,
Solid Green and Buff,
Chocolate Grounds,
Figured and Plain Shades,
To which we invite the attention of STORE-KEEPERS.

Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Cabinet Furniture.

T. P. SHERBORNE & SON,

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

No. 220 S. Second St., below Dock, West side, PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior workmanship, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. Beds and Mattresses made to order. [Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well-known hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

National Hotel,

(RAILROAD HOUSE,)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has leased that large, convenient and popular house, the National Hotel, at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., and solicits a share of public patronage. His chambers will be found very comfortable, his table supplied with the best the market can afford, and his bar with the choicest wines and liquors. A large yard and commodious stabling are attached to the Hotel, and he will keep none but the most attentive hostlers. With a long experience in this line, and every disposition to please, he feels certain of rendering satisfaction to all who may call with him.

G. B. YANTIS.

April 4, 1864. 3m*

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shocked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Removal.--Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Clothing Store.

THE undersigned invites attention to his NEW CLOTHING STORE, in LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, Pa., formerly occupied by A. Herman. He will continue the business at the old stand, in Hanover street. He has

INCREASED THE STOCK,

and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of CLOTHING for

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.

I return my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof.

HENRY RIESER.

Mar. 21, 1864. 3m

1864. { PHILADELPHIA Paper Hangings. } 1864.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS

AND

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Cor. 4th & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. [Feb. 22, '64. 3m

Assistance Needed.

THE undersigned having heavy payments coming due on the 1st of April, would most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make payment. E. B. PICKING.

March 7, 1864.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Borma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

26. First and final account of Henry Wintrode, Administrator of Ephraim Wisler, deceased.

27. First and final account of Alexander Miller, Administrator of William Toot, dec.

28. First account of Samuel S. Moritz, Executor of the last will and testament of J. Nicholas Moritz, deceased.

29. First and final account of Lydia Trimmer, Executrix of the last will and testament of Andrew Trimmer, deceased.

30. The first account of Robert Elliot, Administrator of Catharine Elliot, deceased.

31. The first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Sarah Melhorn, &c., under the will of John Snider, deceased, settled by John L. Smith, Administrator of said Joseph J. Smith, deceased.

32. First and final account of John Wertz, Administrator of Francis A. McDermad, deceased.

33. Guardianship account of Moses Ziegler, Guardian of the estate of Sarah E. Ziegler, James W. Ziegler, and John L. F. Ziegler, minor children of John Ziegler.

34. First and final account of Ahasuerus K. Stoner, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Diehl, deceased.

35. The first account of Jacob Geiselman, Administrator of Daniel Geiselman, dec'd.

36. The account of Wm. Ross White, Administrator of the estate of Prudence J. White, deceased.

37. The account of John Long, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hess, deceased.

38. First and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Executor of the last will and testament of John Kime, deceased.

39. Third and final account of David M. Myers, Administrator of Michael A. Slagle, deceased.

40. First account of Catharine Sterner and Peter Ketteman, Administrators of Nicholas Sterner, deceased.

41. The first and final account of Samuel Sheib, Administrator of the estate of Pius Lawrence, deceased.

42. Account of Abraham Hart, testamentary Trustee of John Comfort, now deceased, under the will of his father, Peter Comfort, deceased.

43. The account of John McCleary and David Bosserman, Executors of James McCleary, deceased, late of Freedom township.

44. Second account of Jeremiah Culp, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Fehl, deceased.

45. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of John Orr, deceased.

46. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of Sally Orr, deceased.

47. The final account of George Guinn, Executor of the will of David Horner, dec.

48. The account of Daniel Cashman, Administrator of the estate of George Cashman, deceased.

49. The first account of Henry Eppelman, Executor of the last will and testament of John Eppelman, deceased.

50. First and final account of Benjamin Deardorff, Administrator of Bernard Deardorff, deceased.

51. First and final account of E. C. Gitt and Henry L. Gitt, Executors of Nancy Gitt, deceased.

52. The first and final account of William L. Gitt, Guardian of Amanda Phleger, Mary Phleger, Emma Phleger and Martha Phleger, minor children of John Phleger, dec.

53. The first and final account of James A. Miller, Administrator with the will annexed, of Stephen S. Frazer, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased.

54. First account of George Lady, Administrator of Henry Hershey, Sr., dec'd.

55. First account of John Ginter, Administrator of Adam Marshall, deceased.

56. The first and final account of Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, (painter,) deceased.

57. The second and final account of Samuel Herbst and John Herbst, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Herbst, deceased.

58. First and final account of John Rupp, surviving Administrator of the estate of Ephraim Martin, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1864. td*

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.

COBEAN & CULP.

March 14, 1864.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.

Nov. 9, 1863. GEO. ARNOLD.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S D[illegible]

POETRY.

LYRIC FOR THE TIMES.

BY PETER PEPPERCORN.

Learn to think and learn to labor,
Better to wear out than rust,
Help yourself and aid your neighbor,
On your own exertions trust;
Though your progress may be slowly,
Toiling on from year to year;
Though you may be poor and lowly,
Be a man and persevere.

Now's the time, be up and doing,
Time once past none can recall,
Sloth and ignorance lead to ruin,
Think and labor, one and all;
Monuments of stone will crumble—
Fall like leaves before the blast;
But simple truths, however humble,
Will, through countless ages last.

Knowledge is a crystal fountain,
All who choose may freely drink;
Grains of sand will form a mountain,
Learn to labor and to think.
Learning dwells not in a college,
Use your hands and use your brain,
Were mankind possessed with knowledge,
How long would a TYRANT REIGN?

MISCELLANY.

NATIONAL EXPENSES EIGHT YEARS AGO.

The following, clipped from the New York Ledger of July 19th, 1856, is curious, when contrasted with the expense account of the present day. Mr. Bonner expressed alarm when he footed up the expenses of the government under Mr. Pierce, and emphasized his alarm with platoons of exclamation points, as is seen in the extract referred to:

"LIBERAL EXPENDITURES.—The expenses of the government of the United States under the present administration, are as follows, viz:—

$75,686,400 a year!
6,307,200 a month!!
1,452,920 a week!!!
207,560 a day!!!!
8,600 an hour!!!!!
144 a minute!!!!!!
2.40 a second!!!!!!!

"Two dollars and forty cents at every tick of the clock. That will do for Young America. But where does the money go? For what is it applied? Under Mr. Polk's administration, during the Mexican war, when we had a hundred thousand men under arms, and large armies and numerous garrisons in Mexico, the annual expenses of the government were a little over forty-four millions a year."

Look on this picture. The expenses of the government of the United States, under Lincoln's administration, are as follows:—

$1,000,000,000 a year!
83,333,333 a month!!
20,833,333 a week!!!
3,000,000 a day!!!!
125,000 an hour!!!!!
2,083 a minute!!!!!!
35 a second!!!!!!!

Thirty five dollars at every tick of the clock! There is no use of asking where the money goes to, or for what it is applied.—Some of it is used for making warlike implements, vessels and missiles,—millions of it to enrich contractors and office holders,—all of it worse than wasted. Mr. Bonner offered to take the government and carry it on for fifty millions of dollars a year, and also to furnish each man, woman and child with a copy of his paper as a free gift.—Would he like to renew his offer now?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

TAXES.

The administration has up to the present time labored to borrow money, and to issue greenbacks to be redeemed at some future day, and thus to avoid present taxation, so that the people would not feel the enormous expenditures of the administration, and would not therefore turn against the destructive policy of the Lincoln regime.—*The credit of the country is however exhausted* until it takes one dollar and eighty cents of government credit to be worth one dollar in gold. Under this state of circumstances the administration is now forced to taxation. The first small bit is the bounty tax. Men grumble at that, but it is only a drop in the bucket—only the beginning.—When the State and national revenue bills get into operation then there will be something to complain of.—"Good times" are here!

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Some weeks ago, A. J. Dietrick, Esq., of Williamsport, and Mr. Harvey, of Washington, were arrested and imprisoned in the old capitol prison at Washington. The cause of their arrest was as follows: A Michigan regiment had been enlisted under the promise of a certain bounty, and after being sworn in and taken to Washington, an attempt was made by the officers to defraud them out of the bounty.—They applied to Dietrick and Harvey to secure their money, and the officers finding themselves likely to be exposed, got up charges and procured the arrest as stated above. The outrage was soon detected and the administration, though reluctantly, were obliged to grant an immediate release of the parties. Such scenes are nothing strange in Washington. There are scores of men arrested on similar grounds, who have been for months and some for years, imprisoned in Lincoln's bastiles.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞"The sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, and the supremacy of the laws of the country."—*McClellan.*

These are words fit to be inscribed on the conservative standard in the coming Presidential election, and he who holds aloft the standard bearing this inscription or an equivalent one, will lead the conservative host to victory. Mark the prediction.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞A Republican, getting very angry at a remark we made about the violations of the Constitution, profanely exclaimed, "d—d the Constitution, I am sick of hearing about it." He is a ripe specimen of the "loyal" vagabonds.

☞A cotemporary abuses the loyal leaguers for believing in negro-equality. Good sir, ought not the loyal leaguers to be the best judges whether they are the equals of the negroes or not?

☞Hon. Pierre Soule publishes a card denying that he has been married and gone within the Federal lines.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

There is no statement which the New York *Tribune* has urged with more persistency than that the Republicans were in favor of a Convention in the winter 1860-61, for the peaceful settlement of our difficulties. It tells us that "Mr. Lincoln, Governor Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a Convention of the States," and that "there would have been no war and no disunion if the Democratic leaders had united, during the winter of 1860-61, *in the demand* for a peaceful settlement of our troubles by such a Convention as George Washington presided over and Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Roger Sherman, Rufus King, &c., rendered illustrious by their wisdom and virtue. But the Southern Democrats would have no Convention—*no peaceful settlement of any kind.*"

Now, so far from the above being true, Mr. Seward, when interrogated in the Senate in December, 1860, whether his party would consent to a Convention, declared that they would accede to it "in one or two or three years, perhaps," after Mr. Lincoln got thoroughly seated. It was evident that nothing was to be accomplished in this way. If any offers of a Convention were thrown out, they were vague and unsatisfactory, and events rapidly sped onward. As a Convention was refused by the dominant party, as amendments to the Constitution could not be agreed upon, the most feasable plan was some sort of compromise. Mr. Crittenden's plan was offered in the Senate, December 18th, 1860. Senator Hale assailing it at the very start. On the final vote *every Republican Senator voted against it*, and every Democratic Senator, including Hunter and Mason of Va., Nicholson of Tenn. Sebastian of Arkansas, and even Wigfall of Texas, *voted for it*. And yet the New York *Tribune* has the hardihood, in the face of these plain, historical facts, to assert that the "southern Democrats would have no Convention—*no peaceful settlement of any kind.*"

Messrs. Douglas and Pugh, both members of the Committee of Thirteen in the Senate, declared that "Jefferson Davis was at all times ready to compromise on the Crittenden proposition." Mr. Toombs said that "for the sake of peace, permanent peace," though he thought the South was entitled to perfect equality in the Territories, yet he would do the same. Do these facts look as if the southern Democrats would have "no peaceful settlement of any kind?"

The simple truth is, the Republicans were solely responsible for the failure of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. Mr. Douglas declared in the most solemn manner, in the Senate, the "only difficulty in the way of an *amicable adjustment is the Republican party.*" It was well known that they desired to drive the South into resistance, in order to bring about the destruction of "slavery." Mr. Douglas, writing from Washington to a friend in February, 1861, says of the leading Republicans, "they are bold, daring, determined men, believing as they do, that the Constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and that the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an *inseparable necessity* to the attainment of that end, they are determined to accomplish their paramount object by *any means* within their power."

Any amount of evidence could be piled up on this point—their own admissions, like that of Chandler, of Michigan, "that without blood-letting, the Union would not be worth a curse," and more to the same purport. Of course it is important for the *Tribune* to create the impression that the *South rejected any peaceful settlement* of the difficulty, but it is not true. The Republican party deliberately and determinedly rejected every offer of settlement which recognized the equality of the southern States in the Union, and even rejected with disdain the Crittenden proposition which only partially recognized their equality. Yes, it even went so far as to refuse to submit the Crittenden proposition to the people for *their* adoption or rejection. A motion to this effect was made in the House by a southern member, Mr. Clemens, *of Virginia, and every Republican voted* against it. Does this look as if the South "would have no peaceful settlement of any kind?" In the language of the *Tribune*, "there never was a more impudent or atrocious falsehood." We are at war because an aristocratic, Abolition, Federalistic, oligarchy at the North have been conspiring for twenty years or more to destroy the Democratic relation of the races on this continent, and in order to do it, it is necessary to overthrow the American Union. The South were driven into resistence in order to preserve their society from overthrow.—That is why we are at war. The Republicans, in every moral aspect of the case, are responsible for the war and all its consequences, because they were the aggressors. It is not necessary to prove a specific act of aggression. Their *declaration of hostility* to southern society was the grossest sort of aggression. It was, in substance and effect, a declaration of war-and the refusal to give any guarantees of non-aggression, rendered their position still more hostile.

Things That Make a Patriot Mad.—To hear men, who have never read the constitution and never heard it read, blatantly affirming that President Lincoln has *not* violated that instrument.

To hear men, who have never yet shouldered a musket to "defend the Union," and who have made ten times more money by the war than they ever subscribed for the benefit of volunteers, denouncing veteran soldiers as "copperheads."

To hear men who are almost as ignorant and quite as servile as the negroes of the South, retailing the slanders against the Democratic party which they from time to time hear their masters utter.

To hear rank infidels attempting to justify Abolitionism from the Bible.

To hear men who justify all the arbitrary acts of Lincoln and his underlings, talking about the blessings of civil liberty.

To hear men, who are not willing to take up arms themselves, opposing every plan of restoring the Union, excepting that of "unconditional surrender at the point of the bayonet."

To see government contractors and office-holders, who are sure to lose their places just as soon as the war shall end, opposing every measure that looks to an early peace.

☞"Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so? The sun has been up these two hours."—"Well, what if he has? He goes to bed at dark, when I'm up till after midnight."

☞It would be a bad thing for a child to get a wasp in his mouth, but he can't even say his alphabet without getting a B [illegible]

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Call for a Mass Convention of Abolitionists to Nominate a Presidential Candidate in Opposition to the Nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

To the People of the United States:

After having labored ineffectually to defer as far as was in our power the critical moment when the attention of the people must inevitably be fixed upon the selection of a candidate for the chief magistracy of the country; after having interrogated our consciences and consulted our duty as citizens; obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled, on our own responsibility, to declare to the people that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together, and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless and unrestrained patronage which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that, in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies, and is consequently less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of an army of a million of men, and an administration of affairs which seeks to control the remotest parts of the country in favor of its supreme chief, constitute a danger seriously *threatening to the stability of republican* institutions; we declare that the principle of *one term*, which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the consecration of time, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching elections. We further declare that we do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention. Its proximity to the center of all interested influences of the Administration, its distance from the centre of the country, its mode of convocation, the corrupting practices to which it has been and inevitably will be subjected, do not permit the people to assemble there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty. Convinced as we are, that in presence of the critical circumstances in which the nation is placed, it is only in the energy and good sense of the people that the general safety can be found; satisfied that the only way to consult is to indicate a central position to which every one may go without too much expenditure of means and time, and where the assembled people, far from all administrative influence, may consult freely, and deliberate peaceably with the presence of the greatest possible number of men whose known principles guarantee their sincere and enlightened devotion to the rights of the people and to the preservation of the true basis of a Republican government; we earnestly invite our fellow citizens to unite at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, the thirty-first of May next, for consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching presidential election.

B. Gratz Brown, Mo.,
Stephen S. Foster, Mass.,
And. Van Antwerp, N. Y.,
Boid B. Chapman, Ohio,
Ezra C. Andrews, Me.,
Henry A. Clover, Mo.,
Peter Engleman, Wis.,
Caspar Butz, Ill.,
George Field, N. Y.,
Edward Gilbert, N. Y.,
Benj. H. Brooks, Cal.,
Peter Gillan, N. Y.,
Isaac W. Hoff, N. Y.,
Wen. Herries, N. Y.,
James Hill, Me.,
R. Henizen, Mass.,
Albert Gilbert, Colorado,
And. Humbert, Pa.,
J. P. Dinsmore, D. C.,
J. W. Alden, N. J.,
L. Siebold, Iowa,
Wm. Morris Davis, Pa.,
E. M. Davis, Pa.,
W. F. Johnston, Pa.,
Fried Rapp, N. Y.,
Chas. E. Moss, Mo.,
Earnest Preussing, Ill.,
W. D. Robinson, Me.,
John S. Savoy, N. Y.,
G. Cluseret, N. Y.,
Emil Preetorius, Mo.,
Nath. P. Sawyer, Pa.,
J. M. Robertson, N. Y.,
Earnest Schmidt, Ill.,
James Redpath, Mass.,
Walter H. Shupe, Ohio,
Wm. H. Smith, Me.,
P. W. Kenyon, N. Y.,
James Taussig, Mo.,
Ph. Stoppelbein, N. Y.,
Samuel Taylor, N. Y.,
James S. Thomas, Mo.,
F. Muench, Mo.,
Thos. R. Ackland, N. Y.,
J. Quimby Westbrook, Me.,
J. F. Whipple, N. Y., and
Theo. Olshausen, Mo.,
of the People's Committee.

☞The new movements to call out the militia of the several border States, an exchange remarks, is a lamentable necessity, if indeed the necessity exists. Labor in those States was already in demand far beyond the supply, to prosecute the routine of agricultural operations through the spring months. Such a drain as that now proposed will materially affect the production of cereals in the Northwest, and reduce, in a ratio exactly corresponding with the extent of its influence, the wealth ordinarily received into the country through the channels of our domestic industry. The inconsistency of the Administration and its followers was never better exemplified than in this proceeding. It is only a few weeks since the Republican papers and leaders told us that Grant had "enough men under his control to drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico," yet these same editors and politicians are now trembling for fear of a probable invasion of the Northern States at the hands of the very rebels whom they have had (in imagination) "starved," "crippled," "exhausted," their "backs broken," and on their "last legs," a dozen times over within the last six months.

☞The *Journal of Commerce* says forcibly: "If the radicals retain power after this Administration's term is ended, we venture to prophesy the end of the American republic. It is impossible for it to survive with a radical party teaching and exercising the absolute powers of a majority over a minority."

☞The colored population of Philadelphia have sent a petition to the Pennsylvania legislature asking the right of suffrage. What next?

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

SEC. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

That Joseph R. Ingersoll, T. D. Carson, D. McConaughy, Wm. McSherry, D. A. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, J. B. Danner, George Arnold, J. L. Schick, James H. Marshall, Henry C. Carey, J. G. Fell, Alexander Henry, Edmund A. Souder, Theodore Cuyler, Wm. Strong, S. A. Mercer, H. B. Baird, Thomas M. Howe, N. B. Craig, John P. Penny, Wm. H. Robinson, Jr., James L. Graham, Harvey Childs, George G. Meade, Thomas J. Bigham, A. O. Heister, James Worral, James L. Reynolds, S. W. Crawford, Winfield S. Hancock, John L. Atlee, William Kinsey, Samuel Small, A. K. McClure, F. M. Kimmell, P. Fraser Smith, J. McD. Sharpe, H. D. Johnson, John Cessna, B. B. Vincent, John Scott, William A. Wallace, George W. Householder, John S. McCalmont, Daniel Agnew, Wm. Hopkins, John P. Crozer, Wm. H. Miller, John D. Cochran, J. N. McAllister, C. L. Pershing, R. A. McMurtrie, and their associates who have subscribed, and all others who shall hereafter subscribe, to the fund devoted to the preservation of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, and their successors, be, and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name, style and title of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to have and use a common seal, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and do all such other things as are incident to a corporation.

SEC. 2d. That the object of said association shall be to hold and preserve the Battle grounds of Gettysburg, on which were fought the actions of the first, second and third days of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, with the natural and artificial defences as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs, of their brave defenders.

SEC. 3d. That, for its said purpose, the said Association shall have power to take and hold by gift, grant, devise, purchase or lease, such personal property and effects and all such portions of said battle grounds, as may be necessary or convenient to promote and accomplish the object of its incorporation, to enclose and perpetuate said grounds and defences, to keep them in repair and a state of preservation, to construct and maintain ways and roads, to improve and ornament the grounds and to erect and promote the erection, by voluntary contributions, of structures and works of art and taste thereon, adapted to designate the spots of special interest, to commemorate the great deeds of valor, endurance and noble self-sacrifice, and to perpetuate the memories of the heroes and the signal events, which render these battle grounds illustrious, and to these ends to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be necessary and proper for the government of the affairs and promotion of the purposes of the said association.

The property of the said association shall not be subject to attachment or execution, and the lands acquired for the purpose of said association with its personal property and the improvements and appurtenances shall be forever exempt from taxation, and also from the payment of an enrolment tax.

SEC. 4th. That the property and affairs of the said association shall be managed by a President and a Board of thirteen Directors, with a Secretary and Treasurer, and other necessary officers by them to be selected, to be chosen annually from the subscribers, by a majority of the votes given, each subscriber to be entitled to a single vote, the said officers to serve for one year, or until successors are elected. The election to be held annually on the first Monday of June, at Gettysburg, public notice thereof to be given by publication in one newspaper in Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, at least two weeks previous to such elections.

SEC. 5th. That said association shall have power to issue certificates of membership to all persons who shall subscribe one or more shares, to said battle field memorial fund, the amount of a single share to be fixed by the board of Directors, and not to exceed ten dollars, and all subscribers upon payment and receipt of such certificates shall be entitled to vote at all elections of said association.

SEC. 6th. That the President, Directors, and Treasurer, shall make annual reports, on the day of the annual election, to be presented to the members and read and published, which shall be duly certified and shall exhibit fully and accurately the receipts, expenses, and expenditures, of the said association.

SEC. 7th. That Joseph R. Ingersoll and the other corporators named in the first section of this act; or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to appoint from their number, provisional officers with power to transact the business of said association, from the passage of this act, until officers shall be elected, as provided in the fourth section of this act.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the thirtieth day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. A. G. CURTIN.

The Tomato.—Now is the time to put out your tomato plants. This fruit is one of the most valuable which the garden produces, and has grown into popularity within a comparatively short period. Fifty years ago the tomato was known only in the country as the "love apple," and cultivated as an ornament to the flower garden. There is scarcely a fruit known that deserves so high a character, nor one that can be put to more service in the culinary line. You should have it on the table in one shape or other every day in the year, and as it can easily be put up in cans, its use need never be wholly dispensed with.

Rather Sharp on Greeley.—The Baton Rouge, Louisiana, *Comet*, asks Horace Greeley the following pointed question! "What do you mean, Horace, by writing daily articles to prove to the people that the war must be vigorously prosecuted for a restoration of the Union," when in the same paper and with the same pen, you labor to prove that "the restoration of the old Union is neither possible nor desirable?"

☞The *Journal of Commerce* sarcastically suggests that a new rule should be adopted by Congress, that no member of Congress shall advocate any plans of government, or make any speeches on the state of the Union, which shall controvert the views of the majority, or propose any other way of governing the United States than the way determined on from time to time by the caucuses of the majority.

☞The Loyal Leaguers of Philadelphia should have the editor of the *Age* indicted immediately. His pungent editorials on "Boker," "the poic," are a clear violation of the statute providing against "cruelty to animals."

☞Another first-class hotel is being erected in New York; on Broadway, opposite Madison square.

☞The rebel General Buford, who led the attack on Fort Pillow, is said to be a brother of two Federal Generals of the same name.

☞The sewing women of Philadelphia are struggling to get wages enough to keep them from starving. Shoddy has no bes except a grasping one.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1864.

ADVANCE TO RICHMOND.

200,000 MEN IN DEADLY CONFLICT.

IMPETUOUS ASSAULTS.

MOST DESPERATE AND OBSTINATE FIGHTING.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

LEE RETREATS.

BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD]

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Owing to the long distance from the Army of the Potomac to the railroad and telegraph lines and the limited and dangerous method of communication in consequence of the efforts of guerrillas to interrupt any couriers who may endeavor to make their way with dispatches, your correspondents, as well as some dozen others, have failed to reach here. The army correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser* has been more fortunate, and to him I am indebted for the following details of Thursday's battle. After alluding to the crossing of the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac, and the retreat of Lee, he says, under date of General Grant's headquarters, May 5:

As was expected last night, the army came up with the enemy to-day. A battle has been fought between parts of it and the whole rebel army; but, as was the case on the first day of the engagement at Gettysburg, the bloody scenes of this day were only a prelude to the bloodier work, and, it is to be hoped, more auspicious results of to-morrow. Reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock this morning, and the whole army was in motion at daylight. According to the general order of the day, General Hancock's corps was to march from Chancellorsville southwestwardly as far as the Pamunkey road to Grove Church. General Warren was to march from Old Wilderness tavern to Parker's store, on the Orange Court House plank-road. General Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren's.

General P. H. Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps of the army at Piney Branch Church, a few miles south of Chancellorsville, and start upon a general search after Stuart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrated at some unknown point in that vicinity.

The different bodies of troops had been in motion but a short time, when, at about 6 o'clock, reports came in from both the turnpike and plank roads, running almost parallel from this vicinity to Orange Court House, that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery toward us from near Verdieville.

The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours that strong rebel columns were moving up from the directions mentioned, Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germania ford, and orders were issued to post the various columns of infantry, concentrate and form them for battle at this point.

Commanding ridges, running from the northwest to the northeast across both roads, over which the enemy were advancing, and about half a mile to the west of this point, offered a fine position for the formation of a battle front, and was selected for this purpose.

General Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, General Warren the center, and General Hancock, who was in the van, was expected to come up on the left.

Generals Warren and Sedgwick got into line about 11 o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard on the front. About noon General Warren was ordered to push Griffith's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike, and endeavor to ascertain what the enemy were about.

General Bartlett's brigade moved up to their left, and Ayres's brigade of regular troops to the right of the road, Sweitzer's brigade following in the reserve. After advancing about three-quarters of a mile they suddenly found themselves confronted by a well-formed and strong rebel position on a thickly wooded ridge.

A severe fight ensued; our two brigades held their ground against evidently greater numbers for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overlapping Ayres's regular brigade and forcing it back precipitately.—The flanks of Bartlett's being exposed by this demonstration, it was also soon forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the Third Massachusetts artillery had to be left behind, in consequence of the killing of nearly all the horses, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Sweitzer's brigade and Wadsworth's, of Robertson's division, were ordered forward, and relieved the two brigades which had met with repulse. The enemy soon attacked these reinforcements, but were held at bay.

Brisk musketry and artillery firing were kept up for an hour longer, when the enemy drew off from that part of our line.—Our loss in this affair was quite severe, Ayres's and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No definite figures can now be given, but the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the wounded are General Bartlett, slightly; Colonel Hayes, Eighteenth Massachusetts, slightly; Colonel Gwin, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Colonel Gurney, Ninth Massachusetts; and Colonel Lombard, Fourth Michigan. We took about three hundred prisoners.

Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road he had started out on, and march over a cross-road as rapidly as possible for this point, to complete the formation of the line of battle.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on the center had ceased, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently meant to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. General Getty's division, of Sedgwick's corps, was ordered at once to stay this dangerous demonstration.

Hancock's advance, consisting of Mott's division, arrived first in time to form with Getty's to the left and right of the plank-road leading directly from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House. General Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy, in order to give the remaining divisions of Hancock's corps time to come up and form.

They did so, and became at once hotly engaged in woods so thick that it was almost impossible to advance in line. Birney's division of the Second corps soon came up, and quickly formed on the right of Getty. Barlow and Gibbons's division formed a second line as they came up.

The enemy, in vast force, pressed energetically and repeatedly upon the front line, and a most furious musketry fight continued for nearly two hours. The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side, but as to violence the musketry fire surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

Our line steadily held its ground until the whole corps was formed, when nightfall presented an advance on our part and put an end to the fight.

Wadsworth's division and a brigade of Robinson's, under the latter, were ordered to take the enemy, which was in front of Hancock, by the right flank, but darkness also prevented the full execution of this movement.

The losses on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alexander Hays, of Pennsylvania, killed. Colonels S. S. Carroll and Tyler were among the wounded. Hancock's men behaved most admirably.

The Fifth New York (Ira Harris) cavalry, in advance of the road to Parker's store, was attacked by a superior force and driven back with considerable loss.

BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD]

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Your correspondents forward the following graphic accounts of the last three day's great events in Virginia. The first is dated General Grant's headquarters, "Old Wilderness Tavern, May 6—9 P. M."

To-night has closed upon a long and hard-fought day of battle, immediately succeeding that of yesterday, and the Army of the Potomac comes out partially victorious. The struggle has been terribly severe and prolonged, and during different hours of to-day has been marked with some doubts. The result as both armies lay upon their arms to-night, while I write, is not much more decisive than was that of yesterday, as at this hour Lee has not retreated.

This morning, just after first break of dawn lighted up the old Wilderness, the battle opened. It was a little after four o'clock when the enemy, in great force, attacked our right and center. Gen. Ricken's division and a portion of Gen. Wright's, of Gen. Sedgwick's corps, and part of Gen. Warren's became engaged. The attack was successfully repulsed, and the enemy was forced back by an advance of our own line.

About 6 o'clock General Hancock advanced with his corps and the troops that had been sent to his assistance from the center and right the evening before.

After an obstinate contest of about an hour's duration, he succeeded in driving them from their breastworks and forcing them back on both sides of the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road to a point within two miles and a half of Parker's store. In this advance several hundred prisoners were taken by our troops.

The battle became general by 8½ o'clock, and an advance was made by our right and center. They moved with the right thrown forward for about a quarter of a mile under a severe fire from the enemy, when suddenly they were brought to a stop by a marsh intervening between them and the enemy's entrenched position on a high ridge.

Finding it impossible to push across it, they fell back to their former position.—Another attempt to drive the enemy from the ridge was made from this part of our line about 10½ o'clock, but it also failed.—Gen. Burnside was expected to have his command in position on the right of Gen. Hancock's force by daybreak, and to join in the advance of the battle, but the battle was fought without his being able to place his troops where they were wanted.

The enemy perceiving the exposure of General Hancock's position, in consequence of this failure, and evidently abandoning the hope of making an impression on our right, having been magnificently repulsed early in the day, resorted to the famous policy inaugurated by Stonewall Jackson, and commenced massing their forces, up to ten o'clock, in front of General Hancock's corps.

By half past ten they made one of the most furious assaults at once on every point of General Hancock's line. They came yelling like so many infuriated devils.—Their line outreached Hancock's left, and brought them around his left flank.

Colonel Frank's brigade, of General Barlow's division, was thrown back in confusion upon Hancock's line, causing a break and a retreat towards his first entrenched position along the brook. The center and right of his line were also unable to withstand the vigorous attack of the immensely superior force of the enemy, and likewise fell back to the brook road.

General Wadsworth, of New York, while riding backward and forward in front of his division, vainly but with the utmost gallantry trying to keep his line steady, was struck by a bullet in the head, and fell, it is supposed, mortally wounded, into the hands of the enemy.

The attack of the rebels was checked by the vigorous defense of our intrenched line, and they fell back about 12½ o'clock. In this assault we lost very heavily. As soon as the efforts of the enemy to overwhelm our left were discovered, a concentration of our own troops, on that part of the lines, was ordered.

About the time the enemy abandoned the attack on the left, General Burnside had succeeded in placing all of his troops in position, thereby securing a continuous formation of our battle front. At about 4½ o'clock the enemy returned to the attack upon our left. We were supported on the right by General Burnside. Their attacking forces consisted of the command of General Longstreet, which it was ascertained from intercepted dispatches, arrived on the ground from Orange Court House early in the morning, and Hill's corps.

They struck the left, which had again advanced some distance on the left center, with great vigor and forced it again back to the brook road. General Mott's division fell back in considerable confusion. This attack of the enemy extended also to the part of the line held by General Burnside's divisions and General Crawford's division of Warren's corps, which rested on the left of the former.

General Stevenson's division, which was next to Hancock's right, gave back very confusedly, compelling the remainder of the left center to fall back some distance. General Crawford's division suffered very severely, one of its regiments, the Seventh Pennsylvania reserve, was captured almost in a body, and the enemy successful in reaching our breastworks. There was imminent danger of a general break, but General Hancock ordered Colonel Carroll's brigade to form at right angles with his line, and sweep along the whole front of it, so as to take the enemy by flank.

This movement was executed with bravery and skill and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy with great slaughter. After this check the enemy did not disturb the left any further.

Perfect quiet prevailed in front of our center and throughout the latter part of the forenoon, and the whole afternoon.—Toward dark, however, the enemy, having again shifted from his right to his left, suddenly fell upon the extreme right of our right wing. It consisted of General Milroy's old brigade, whose command had been assumed only the night before by General Seymour. Our men were engaged in building up intrenchments at the time; the enemy pushed upon them before they had time to form and almost the whole brigade was swallowed up by the rebel line. Part of General Shaler's brigade, on General Seymour's left, shared the fate of the latter.—Both these generals were captured. This successful planning movement threatened great peril to the whole army, but General Sedgwick succeeded, by personal exposure, and the energetic efforts of himself and staff, in confining the route to his extreme right. There was grave apprehension at the general headquarters that this success of the rebels might enable the enemy to strike our rear, and orders were issued to prepare for a change of position during the night.

The enemy, however, did not follow up their advantage, but abandoned the ground they had gained, during the night. Our right was contracted and strongly entrenched before morning. With this last attack of the enemy upon General Sedgwick's right the battle ceased.

BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, May 7.

We are to-day in the same position as yesterday, with the exception of a contraction on the right. Skirmishing took place at different points of the line during the morning and afternoon, but no serious demonstration has been made by either side. By 12 o'clock our skirmishers advanced and discovered that the enemy had retreated from their line of last night. It is believed at headquarters that they are withdrawing from our front. We will advance before dark. It will be a feint to cover a movement farther South that is to take place during the night. How far South and in what direction the army will move cannot now be disclosed.

The losses of the infantry and artillery during the last three days are estimated by the Medical Director of the army at twelve thousand. Fifteen hundred killed, eight thousand wounded, and the remainder missing.

Of these the Second corps loses about five thousand. The Fifth and Sixth about three thousand each, and General Burnside seven hundred. There is an unusually large number of slightly wounded among the casualties. The loss of officers, especially field officers, is extraordinarily large. General Webb is wounded; also Colonel Wilson, of the Forty-third New York; Major Fryer, Colonel Sear, Third Vermont; Lieutenant Colonel Foster, D. C.; Colonel Stone of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, was injured by a fall; Colonel West, of the Ninth Maine, was killed; Colonel Bidwell, of the Forty-ninth New York, and Major Darlington, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, are wounded.

BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

WILDERNESS TAVERN, Sunday, May 8.

There was considerable skirmishing during yesterday afternoon between the two armies, and late in the afternoon General Hill made an attempt to get between General Sedgwick on our right and the Rapidan, but was repulsed, though at one time it was thought best to let them succeed as they surely would have fallen into a trap.

The enemy's lines towards dark looked weaker, and by 9 o'clock, p. m., it was discovered that the entire rebel army had fallen back towards Spottsylvania Court House.

Our cavalry started in pursuit, and by daylight to-day our corps had commenced to move forward.

I stop the courier to add that I have just heard that our cavalry are skirmishing with General Lee's rear, beyond Pine-tree Church, near Spottsylvania village. It is the impression here that unless his presence is demanded near Richmond, General Lee has fallen back to the North Anna river for a new defensive line.

The Situation on Monday.

MONDAY, May 9.—We have now been out six days, and have been fighting continually. We have succeeded in penetrating some fifteen miles into the rebel territory, and have fifty miles further to go, to get to Richmond. We have eaten and used up a very large proportion of the supplies which we took with us. If the rebels give us as much trouble on the rest of the route as they have thus far our chances for success are slim indeed.

Our losses have been terrible. I hardly dare to give my own opinion as to the numbers; but I think I am within bounds when I give the estimates of those who are supposed to know, as follows:—Killed, three thousand; wounded, eighteen thousand; missing, six thousand. Total, twenty-seven thousand.

Death of General Sedgwick.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Information was received here this afternoon of the death of Major-General Sedgwick, Commander of the 6th Army Corps, who was shot in a skirmish, near Spottsylvania, a bullet entering his eye and passing through his head, killing him instantly.

—There was no skirmishing at the time, but occasionally a sharpshooter sent a bullet in that direction which caused the cannoneers to wince and dodge.

Gen. Sedgwick was near by with some of his staff and twitted the men about their nervousness. "Pooh, men, you can't hit an elephant that distance."

Immediately after the ball struck him, and the blood began to ooze from his nostrils, he smiled serenely and fell dead in the arms of his Assistant Adjutant General.

The bodies of Generals Sedgwick, Wadsworth and Hays reached here to-night with a large number of wounded, from Aquia Creek.

Bravery of the Pennsylvania Regiments.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Two men of Baxter's Fire Zouaves, named John Wiseman and——Boyer, who are among the wounded, inform us that their brigade, comprising the 59th, 71st, 72d, and 106th Pennsylvania regiments, has been very badly cut up.

The Pennsylvania Reserves distinguished themselves, and their thinned ranks bear witness to the ferocity of the struggle and to their bravery.

A Battle going on at Spottsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The *Star* says a messenger got in last night from the Army who left Spottsylvania Court House yesterday at 12 o'clock, and came on horseback to Aquia Creek, and thence came up on the gunboat at noon yesterday. A heavy fight was going on at Spottsylvania Court House. We held the place. At that time Lee gave evidence of being weakened, and of falling back. The messenger had an escort of 150 cavalry, and guerillas were frequently encountered on the way, and it is not improbable that many of the escort were captured when returning to the army. Our wounded are reported at 15,000, most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and lying so thick in the streets and upon the pavements, that a cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling upon them.

The Fight at Spottsylvania Court House.

Of this fight, a correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* says:

"Gen. Torbett's division of cavalry whipped the rebel cavalry near this place, and drove them from Spottsylvania Court House. But, reinforced with infantry, they drove our cavalry a short distance—the Maryland brigade, 4th division, 6th corps, coming to their support. The fighting was exceedingly fierce. Gen. Torbett and Gen. Robinson were both wounded, and are now on their way to Washington.

"The hemorrhage in the rebel army has been horrible, while our own is of no mean magnitude. All through the Wilderness they are strewn, and the fires kindled by the bursting of shells consumed the mangled bodies of the antagonists. In the several encounters with the rebels we have lost the present use of over 35,000 men.—In Fredericksburg, at this writing, there are over 12,000 of our wounded. Sunday morning they began crowding into the town. Mr. Slaughter, mayor of the city, and Mr. Mayer, of the celebrated heights near Fredericksburg, in the full zeal of their patriotic hearts, rallied a few guerillas and marched 300 wounded into the rebel lines. Poor fellows! theirs is a sad fate. Hungry, thirsty and weary they were when captured. How much worse are they now!

"Mayor Slaughter and several other prominent citizens are now in the guard house at Fredericksburg. Pontoons float on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. To Aquia creek, where the transports lie, is eight miles. Guerrillas abound throughout the country."

The *Sun* of Wednesday says: Official dispatches have been received by the Secretary of War from Gen. Grant, dated at one o'clock on Monday, which state that the Confederates made a stand at Spottsylvania Court House, and that some hard fighting but no general battle had taken place.—General Grant did not design to renew the attack that day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply trains so as to advance without them. He announces that Major General Sedgwick was killed in the engagement at Spottsylvania Court House, and Generals Robinson and Morris were wounded.

It is claimed by the Richmond papers that Lee has taken from four to five thousand prisoners, including the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, who were captured in charging through an abattis of the enemy.

DESPERATE BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated at the Wilderness battle field yesterday, say that probably the most desperate fighting of the past seven terrible days took place on Tuesday.

Believing the enemy to have sent the best part of his troops to Richmond, an advance along the entire line was determined on at an early hour.

The 2d Corps having the right of the line, had crossed the Po river the evening previous, and had met with but slight opposition. In the morning the position of the enemy was found to bear the shape of a horse shoe, and on Hancock's troops advancing to the attack, they were compelled to fall back.

An attempt to break their centre was then ordered, and part of Hancock's men were sent to support Gen. Warren in the movement. Our right was also advanced, and the movement was begun in the afternoon.

The enemy were driven into their entrenchments in gallant style, and Upton's brigade, of General Wright's division, 6th corps, got into the enemy's rifle pits, capturing 12 guns and about 1,000 prisoners.

Not being supported by other positions of the line, who were unable to gain the tier of works in their front, this brigade was forced to evacuate their advanced position, leaving the captured guns, after spiking them, but bringing off all the prisoners.

The enemy suffered heavy losses during the fight, our shells falling into their works and our infantry delivering their fire with remarkable precision.

Gen. Rice was wounded in the thigh early in the engagement, and died after his leg had been amputated.

Gen. Stevenson is also reported killed.—He commanded a brigade in Burnside's corps.

Our losses were heavy. Gen. Gibbons's division has lost altogether over 1,000. Robinson's division, after losing both its general officers and about 2500 men, had no General to command it, and it has been broken up and distributed among the other divisions of the 5th Corps. No division of the army fought better than this one. The 9th New York militia suffered probably more than any other. After the action four officers and fifteen men were all that was left of it, excepting a few on detached duty.

Lieut. Luper, 90th Pennsylvania, had his head blown off by a piece of shell.

About 6 in the morning a report was brought to General Meade's headquarters that a flank movement was being made on our right, and the headquarters being in that direction, packed up and moved toward the centre in rather a hasty manner. The report turned out to be false, and the officer who made it is said to have been censured.

This day's battle was expected to decide the contest.

Later—A Movement Afoot.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A messenger who left the Army of the Potomac late yesterday afternoon has just arrived here.

He reports that a great movement was in progress, the nature of which is not known fully here even among army officers.

The enemy had partially succeeded in turning our left, after several furious assaults, in which they lost heavily.

Supposing they had gained an advantage, they renewed the attack along the entire line.

This affair took place about a mile this side of Spottsylvania Court House.

It was thought that another grand encounter was imminent, and would come off to-day.

A despatch from Gen. Sheridan dated Headquarters of the Cavalry Corps, May 10th, states that he turned the enemy's right and got into their rear, and had destroyed from eight to ten miles of railroad, two locomotives and three trains and a very large quantity of supplies, and that since he had got into the rear there was great excitement amongst the inhabitants and with the army. The enemy's cavalry had tried to annoy his rear and flank, but had been run off and he had recaptured 500 of our men, two of them being colonels.

Destruction of a Gunboat.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

JAMES RIVER, May 7.—The United States gunboat Commodore Jones, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wade, was totally destroyed at about one o'clock P. M. yesterday, on the James river, about seven miles below Fort Darling, near Turkey Bend.

It appears that she was sent up in company with several small craft to clear the river of torpedoes and obstructions. While in the performance of that duty, suddenly, and without any warning, a huge cigar shaped torpedo exploded directly under her about amidships, lifting her completely out of the water. The explosion was so powerful that it literally tore her to pieces.

The Paymaster of the Commodore Jones, Mr. E. T. Chapman, was instantly killed, and about fifty of the crew killed and wounded. The killed and wounded were put on board the gunboat Mount Washington, and sent down the river as quickly as possible.

☞ The Confederate ram in North Carolina came down the river and attacked the Federal fleet. She was accompanied by two smaller vessels. One of them, the Bombshell, captured from the Federal forces at Plymouth, was recaptured with some prisoners. The Federal iron-clad Sassacus butted into the ram, but broke her own rudder and retired disabled, whilst the ram retired up the Roanoke river, as the account states, "apparently unhurt."

Butler's Fight with Beauregard—Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A correspondent of the Times says that a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Butler to the President has arrived. On Saturday last Beauregard, with 7,000 men, made a surprise attack on Gen. Butler, about ten miles from Richmond.—So sudden and unexpected was the encounter that Gen. Butler himself narrowly escaped capture. Indeed, his own orderly was captured within sixty yards of him.

The command being in readiness, quickly passed from a defensive to an offensive position, and the enemy was defeated.

☞ Gen. Rosencrans is in a fair way to make himself as infamous at St. Louis as did Burnside at Cincinnati or Schenck at Baltimore. He has issued an order threatening to suspend the civil courts unless the judges shall administer the laws in a manner to suit himself.

☞ It is no doubt the duty of our Government to inquire into military disasters, but it would accomplish far more good by taking vigorous measures to prevent them than be inquiring into them after they have happened.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ It is proposed in Congress to send Commissioners to Europe to encourage emigration, and to give pecuniary aid to those who are poor. The Republicans evidently expect to kill off the working people of this country, and their places must be filled by fresh importations.

☞ Gambling houses are so abundant in Hartford, Connecticut, that the papers are full of remonstrances.

LATER.

MORE HEAVY FIGHTING.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LEE IN RETREAT.

The Sun of Saturday says: The news from the army of the Potomac continues to be of exciting interest. Gen. Grant, it seems, renewed the battle at Spottsylvania Court-House on Wednesday, and during the day forced General Lee out of his position, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday it appears that there was another severe battle, which General Grant, in a dispatch to Secretary Stanton, says, closed, leaving from three to four thousand prisoners in his hands for the day's work, including two general officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. He reports that he destroyed and captured one division, (Gen. Edward Johnston's,) one brigade and one entire regiment, and left no organization, not even a company. Among the prisoners captured, where Major Gen. Edward Johnston and Brig. Gens. Johnston and Stuart.

A dispatch from Washington last night states that yesterday morning the army of the *Potomac* marched forward and found that Gen. Lee's army had either fallen back to a stronger position, or was in retreat.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, dated near Chester Station, Va., May 12, 3.20 A. M., states that he was then pressing the enemy near *Fort Darling*, and had before him all the troops from North Carolina. Another account says the Confederates were found entrenched near the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, when they were charged upon and driven back. The Petersburg Express of the 11th instant is said to announce that Gen. Lee is in Richmond wounded.

Advices from Gen. Sigel's command, said to have reached Washington yesterday, report that he has torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, Va., for a distance of twenty-six miles below the former place, and has also destroyed the track of the Gordonsville road between Charlottsville and Keswick, together with all the bridges on both roads between the points named. It is also reported that Gen. Sherman holds possession of Hanover Junction, and has destroyed many miles of the track of the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, and also of the Virginia Central road, thus cutting off Lee's direct communication with Richmond.

☞ "Aga," in Friday's Washington letter to the Sun, says: "In highest Union circles, *which were depressed until yesterday*, it is now felt that Hancock's tactics may have struck a very serious blow upon Lee."

☞ *It is thought that Lee will make a stand on the Ta river, three miles south of the Po.*

☞ It is reported in Cincinnati that Johnson has evacuated Dalton, and that Sherman has possession.

Gen. Banks has been forced to evacuate Alexandria, and is retreating overland to Brashear City, Louisiana. The rebels have taken and burned a number of his vessels.

☞ We had no telegraphic despatches yesterday—the wires not working.

NEW YORK AGAINST LINCOLN.

An address to the Republican National Committee, urging the postponement of the Republican Convention, has been issued by the leading Republican politicians of New York. It is signed by sixteen State Senators and a number of other leading men, and it is said that nearly the whole of the members of the Legislature approve of it. Indeed, resolutions introduced in that body approving of Lincoln's administration and favoring his re-election, have been suppressed, through fear that they would be voted down. The movement to postpone the Convention is one in hostility to Lincoln. These facts show plainly that New York is against him, and it remains to be seen whether the Shoddyites will dare to nominate him in the face of this great fact.

TRUE ELOQUENCE.

The following truly eloquent passage is from the speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, on freedom of speech in Congress:

* * * My imagination paints another scene. When your work shall have been fully accomplished; when your mission shall have been all executed; when our Constitution shall be dead, our Government destroyed, our liberties gone; when these States, held in their proper position by the power of our matchless Constitution, and emulating in their harmonious action the stars which circle around the footstool of the Eternal Throne, amidst the music of the spheres, shall have given place to "States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; a land rent with civil feuds, and drenched with fraternal blood;" impartial history will hold its dread inquest, and before appalled humanity will render judgment, that degenerate children, discarding the teachings of their fathers, deserting the lessons of the past, departing from "the ways of pleasantness and peace," rebelling against the wisdom and benificence of God, with their hearts filled with pride and their souls filled with passion and fanaticism, raised their hands to strike the matricidal blow, and received at that moment from the vengeance of indignant and outraged Heaven, the just punishment of their terrible and nameless crime.

☞ Make a note of it, that sixty-seven Republicans by voting to lay the following resolution on the table:

That the Union is not dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any one of the seceded states shall be put down or subdued, either by force or voluntary submission to the authority of the Constitution and laws, such state shall be restored to all its rights and privileges under the constitution of such state and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order, and control its own domestic institutions, free from all legislative or executive control.

Voted that the Union was dissolved, and that when a state is subdued, or returns to its allegiance, it is *not* a state of the Union. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens's sort of secessionism has won more adherents than we had suspected.

☞ Is not the following sentiment beyond measure treasonable to the Government?

"You cannot forcibly hold men in this Union, for the attempt to do so, it seems to me, would subvert the first principles of the Government under which we live."

Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, Republican United States Senator from Ohio, is the author of the above.

The remark will be found in the Congressional Globe, 37th Congress, third session, page 5.

Who Assist the Rebels?—The New York *Times*, an abolition paper, last week published a long article, accompanied by all the evidence, proving that a very extensive trade has been going on in the west with the rebel authorities, supplying them with clothing, provisions, hardware and other articles, in exchange for cotton. It is charged that if the administration and its agents are not directly interested in the trade they could not have avoided knowing of it; in fact it was carried on to an enormous extent under their very noses. It is surely scarcely worth while to keep an army of soldiers in the field to fight the rebels, if an army of office holders is also in the field feeding them.

☞ The whole family of Mr. McMann, residing at Tarport, Pa., were burned to death on the night of the 8th ult, by the destruction of his house. The father, mother and four children perished.

THE RED RIVER.

DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 6.—An officer who arrived on a gunboat last night direct from Alexandria, La., reports that not long since the steamer Champion, No. 3, and No. 5, were used as transports with gunboat *Lexington* and iron-clads Juliet and Fort Hillman, and were sent to Red river to endeavor to get off the gunboat Eastport. They dismantled and lightened her, but were unable to get her off, and had to blow her up. On their way back the boats were fired upon by a battery of 12-pounders from the shore, and a fight ensued, in which our gunboats lost several men, including the acting executive officer of the Eastport, named Sylvester Poole, a resident of Newport, Ky. He was behind a kind of temporary barricade on the deck of the gunboat Hillman, when a solid shot struck him, taking off his head. His body was taken to Alexandria and buried. He lately married a Miss Stewart of Cairo.

It was found necessary to destroy two transports—Champions No. 3 and No. 5—to escape the battery, as the best that could be done. We have no further particulars.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is reported captured by the rebels.

Gen. Banks and his army are at Alexandria in a defensive attitude. The rebels are reported three miles distant, with skirmishing daily. Reinforcements are going up.

A dam is being built above the Falls for the purpose of floating over the gunboats. The Eastport was abandoned and blown up after her guns had been removed above Grand Ecore. The transport Hastings was sunk above Alexandria, and the Champions Nos. 3 and 5, with submarine pumps on board, were attacked by batteries forty miles below Grand Ecore, and burnt.

General Banks continues to be very unpopular with the army. Matters look very badly. Major General Hunter has returned to New Orleans from Alexandria.

[From the Chicago Times.]

CAIRO, May 7.—On Wednesday, the 27th ult., the rebels planted a battery between Alexandria and Fort de Russy, and attacked a fleet of gunboats and transports. One gunboat and a transport were lost. The gunboat Natchez was so much disabled that she had to be towed to Natchez. Two shells exploded inside, completely riddling the boat, killing eighteen men and wounding many. The transport Meteor was badly damaged and towed to New Orleans. The loss on the transports is not known.

GENERAL STEELE.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The *Democrat* of this morning publishes the following:

The expedition of Gen. Steele towards Shreveport has ended with his return under rather exciting circumstances to Little Rock.

A *gentleman conversant with the facts*, has arrived here, and communicates a statement to the following purport.

Gen. Steele left Little Rock with some 12,000 *infantry and three thousand cavalry*, the latter under General Carr.

Arkadelphia was occupied without difficulty, and the forces moved forward to Camden. Between Arkadelphia and Camden the subsistence train of one hundred and eighty wagons was cut off and captured by the enemy, together with the escort of 480 *men, who suddenly found themselves* in the hands of a superior force, and made but little resistance.

At Camden, Steele soon found the rebels about 3,000 strong, with their cavalry in his rear. Two hundred and forty wagons were despatched from Camden towards Pine Bluff for stores, *with an escort of 1,000 men*, which were captured by the enemy.

The steamer Alamo, with 20 tons of ammunition for Gen. Steele's army, was sunk when 40 miles below Little Rock, by *coming* in collision with another steamer. The pilot who had charge of the boat was put under arrest on suspicion of treachery, but was subsequently released. Gen. Steele found no stores to subsist his troops and had to reduce their allowance to quarter rations. As his movement was to be co-operative with the main one of *General* Banks, which had failed, there remained no course but to return to Little Rock.

Gen. Price undertook to retain Steele at Camden, while Marmaduke, with *a strong* force, set off for Little Rock. Gen. Steele, in order to act for the safety of the Arkansas capital, with its Union population and millions of dollars worth of Federal stores, and for the rescue of his army, broke through Price's line and set out to Little Rock in time to save it from Marmaduke, who was also making every exertion to reach and bag the proposed game at Sabine Fork. It became necessary to give Price battle, which was handsomely done. The rebels were well mounted and in fine condition. The fight was protracted and bloody, lasting three or four hours, and resulting in the repulse of the enemy, leaving Steele to resume his exciting race with Marmaduke.

The latter approached Little Rock, throwing shells into the city, on the afternoon of the 1st. Shortly afterwards, Carr's cavalry came up, and, joining the troops at the post, compelled Marmaduke to relinquish his undertaking. He made but little resistance, as the *main body of* Steele's army was rapidly arriving. The Legislature was in session, and probably not one of its members, *if caught*, would have been spared by the exasperated foe.

During the entire march from Camden, the troops were constantly skirmishing with the enemy, who being *upon their rear and* flanks, strenuously *endeavored to impede* their progress. *There were no ambulances* for the wounded, and they had to be left in the houses of the residents *on the road*.—The captured escort consisted of 1600 men of the 36th Iowa, 43d Indiana and 7th Ohio regiments. Only forty-five men succeeded in escaping!

Our informant represents Steele's cavalry as deplorably deficient in horses, our men being compelled to use unbroken mules in many instances, or to *try* to use them for cavalry purposes.

Price's forces are still lingering in the vicinity, stripping off the desolated country anew.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

To the Friends of Union and Liberty:

Enough is known of army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God. While what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance upon Him (without whom all human effort is vain), I recommend that all patriots at their houses, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

☞ Among the officers killed in the recent battles was a son of Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor at the last election. Judge Woodward has repeatedly been called a copperhead and traitor by the Abolition papers, but it seems he is willing to give up his son to help save the Union. Would his maligners do as much?

☞ Correspondents are mistaken in supposing that the railroad through Petersburg is the only railroad connection Richmond has with the South. The railroad to, and through Danville, Virginia, has lately been pushed to completion—and, most probably just to provide against any interruption of the other route at Wheldon or Petersburg—and now connects Richmond with the Southwest. Neither would the connection of Richmond with the Southwest be cut off entirely by the occupation of Gordonsville, since there is another road leading into that near Lynchburg.—*Petersburg Express.*

☞ Battles produce rain.

Town & County.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. Wm. H. Miller for congressional favors.

☞ The war news has crowded out editorial and other matter prepared for this week's paper. We give the latest dispatches up to the hour of going to press.

WOUNDED.—The recent heavy battles in Virginia have resulted, of course, in large loss of life and limb. As the details shall be made public, mourning will spread throughout the land, and it is hardly to be expected that our own county shall escape. We know already that a number of those who have gone from among us have been wounded—we hope none killed. Until the lists are published, let us be as patient and composed as we can, under the circumstances.

Our information in regard to the killed and wounded is as yet very limited. The following is all we have received up to this writing, Saturday morning. On Thursday three hundred wounded arrived at Washington from Fredericksburg, and among them were Capt. McCreary, Marfred Hover, Daniel Kitzmiller, Daniel Dewalt and Peter Keardown, of Co. B, 138th P. V., C. N. Hartzel, Jesse Ebert, Howard Kann, Jacob Peffer, John Claber, Geo. Barchet and Sergt. J. Tilden, of Co. G, 138th P. V. These names are given as we find them in a report for the Phila. Inquirer of Friday.

☞ John H. Sheads and Jer. Starner, of the 87th P. V., are in Washington, wounded.

☞ We have received very little information in regard to Capt. Benner's Company, of the 101st Pa. Regiment. The company was stationed at Plymouth, N. C., at the time of the capture. The whole company was made prisoners, with the exception of Lieut. T. Welty, who happened to be on detached duty at the time. A note from Capt. Benner informs us that he is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels.

☞ In addition to the above we learn that John Dillon and G. Beck, of Company K, were killed, and that Sergt. T. Shorb of same Company was slightly wounded.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION AT GETTYSBURG.—A proposition has already been made to celebrate the first anniversary of the battle and victory of Gettysburg on the Fourth of July next, on which occasion it is also proposed to lay the corner stone of a grand monument to the memory of the gallant dead.—The subject will be finally settled at an early meeting of the State Commissioners having in charge the construction of the National Cemetery.

☞ The Corner Stone of the Methodist E. Church now in process of erection in Hanover will (God willing,) be laid with appropriate religious services to-day, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. A. A. Reese, D. D., A. Gibson and J. W. Langley, of Baltimore. Revs. M. J. Alleman, W. K. Zieber and H. Koons, ministers of the Ev. Lutheran and Ger. Reformed Churches of the place, will also take part in the exercises.—Other ministers are expected to be present.—The people are respectfully and cordially invited to attend.

☞ Last winter a bill was passed by the Legislature appropriating the money applied to Common Schools in proportion to the number of Scholars in attendance in each district. The bill has recently been repealed, and therefore the money will be appropriated as heretofore, in proportion to the number of taxables in the several districts.

IMPORTANT TO PEACH GROWERS.—The author of "Ten Acres Enough," who is an experienced horticulturist, gives what he has found to be a sure preventive of the borer in peach trees. He first experimented with ten old peach trees that were nearly destroyed by the borer. He bared the roots of the trees and carefully removed all the worms he could find, then washed the roots with soap suds and left them uncovered a week, to make sure work of any worms that might have escaped his notice. He then applied tar to the diseased parts and to the trunk of the tree two or three inches above ground. The trees recovered their original vigor, and have been fruitful bearers ever since. Tar applied to young trees near the surface of the ground will effectually prevent the borers from molesting them. Coal tar answers the same purpose. Care must be taken not to cover more than a couple of inches above ground.

☞ Rev. Mr. Warner, of this place, will deliver his Lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg, in the Hall of the House at Washington, on Wednesday evening next.

☞ Picking has moved his clothing store into his new quarters, on the east side of Baltimore street, where he is opening a splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing.

☞ The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to $100,000, there is yet an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. mar.28tf

☞ Now is the time to paint houses. Hot weather dries the paint too rapidly.

☞ The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, of the 25th ult., says: "It is folly to disguise any longer the unwelcome fact that the wheat crop of the entire West *is a failure*. Thousands of acres of wheat-sown land are being ploughed up to plant in corn. It is the opinion of some of our best judges that there will be very little, if any, more wheat gathered than was sown last fall."

☞ The Democracy of Peoria, Illinois, in the recent municipal election, carried their whole ticket by increased majorities over last year; and other cities and towns in that State did the same.

The town elections in Michigan, recently held, have resulted very favorably to the Democracy.

☞ The General Seymour who was captured in the fight of the Wilderness by the rebels is the same officer who was so unfortunate at Olustee. His case, and that of General McDowell, show how capricious is fortune. Both of these officers are brave, honorable, and scientific soldiers; yet every military enterprise they engage in miscarries. The luck which attends other generals is often as undeserved as the misfortunes that have come upon them.

☞ If President Lincoln had withdrawn General Burnside's corps from General Grant just previous to the commencement of the late battles, as he did General McDowell's from General McClellan's army, during the latter's campaign against Richmond, on which side of the Rapidan would the lieutenant-general have been to-day?—Will any of the maligners of General McClellan please answer?—*World.*

☞ An abolition paper says, if there had been no slavery there would have been no need of abolitionists, and there would have been none. If there had been no property there would have been no need of thieves, and there never would have been any.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 Broadway, New York.

☞PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

☞G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

$25!] **Employment.** [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 50
Rye Flour	5 50
White Wheat	1 70 to 1 75
Red Wheat	1 60 to 1 70
Corn	1 20
Rye	1 20
Oats	75
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	6 [illegible] to 6 50
Timothy Seed	2 [illegible] to 3 50
Flax Seed	2 00 to 2 40
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 60

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 62 to 7 75
Wheat	1 55 to 2 05
Rye	1 63 to 1 70
Corn	1 21 to 1 30
Oats	81 to 90
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	3 10 to 3 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	9 00 to 19 50
Hogs, per hund	11 00 to 12 00
Hay	31 00 to 35 00
Whiskey	1 25 to 1 28
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	80 00

MARRIED.

On Monday last, at Conowago Chapel, by Rev. J. A. Boll, SAMUEL LILLY, Esq., Register & Recorder of this county, to Miss MARY GETZ, daughter of Mr. Martin Getz, of Hamilton township.

On the same day, at the same place, by Rev. Mr. Catanni, Mr. WILLIAM LILLY, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss ANNIE GILL, of Reading township.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. WILLIAM DIELMAN, of Buchanan Valley, to Miss CATHARINE CAREY, near Mummasburg.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. W. R. H. Deatrick, Mr. EDWARD WINTRODE to Miss ANN M. OGDEN, both of this county.

At New Oxford, on Tuesday, 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. Hauer, Mr. JOHN T. TIEMAN to Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLOWAY.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. DANIEL L. BAKER to Miss LYDIA ANN HOLLINGER, both of East Berlin, Adams county.

On the 7th inst., by Samuel Meals, Esq., Mr. THOMAS COBIE to Miss HESTHER WASHINGTON, both of Menallen township, Adams county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 7th inst., in Mummasburg, Mr. JOHN STEIGERT, aged about 67 years.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., Mr. DANIEL SNYDER, in the 63d year of his age, and EZRA SNYDER, his son, died the same day, a few hours after, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. ABSALOM HEIDLER died on Tuesday, the 10th instant, in the 69th year of his age.—They were all residents of Hamiltonban township and all died of small pox.

Chesnut Timber-land.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 23d day of MAY next, on the premises, 2 miles from Bendersville, on the public road leading to Pine Grove, and 3½ miles from Whitestown, on a public road leading to Whitestown, adjoining the farms of Solomon Meals, Adam Thomas, Wm. Yeatts and John Weigle, in lots, 100 ACRES OF THE BEST RAIL TIMBER-LAND in the county. It is level, clean of stone and a good quality of farm land. The terms will be three equal annual installments, without interest, commencing March first, 1865. Immediate possession will be given. DANIEL D. GITT.

☞Should the 23d be rainy the sale will be postponed to the first favorable day thereafter. [May 2, 1864. ts*

Cumberland House,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THIS old established Hotel, at the forks of the Baltimore and Emmitsburg roads, in the south part of Gettysburg, Pa., is now kept by the undersigned. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords—his bar with the different kind of liquors—whilst his chambers are spacious and comfortable.—There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, attended by a good hostler, and the yard is calculated to accommodate any number of wagons. The Hotel is located within a short distance of the Cemeteries, rendering it very convenient for persons visiting the battle ground. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction, and keep up the old popularity of the House. DAVID BLUEBAUGH.
May 16, 1864. 3m*

Jacob B. Holtzworth,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER, has opened a saloon in Chambersburg street, north side, near the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will be glad to serve all who may desire to have Barbaring or Hair-dressing done. With good tools, a long experience in the business, and a desire to please, he has reason to expect a share of the public's patronage. He will certainly try to deserve it. Remember the place—between Buehler's Drug Store and Smith's corner.
May 16, 1864. tf

Fresh Arrival.

JUST received a large supply of SPRING & SUMMER HATS, the cheapest and best, considering the times—ever brought to Gettysburg. Call and see them at the cheap Shoe and Hat Store in Chambersburg street.
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
May 16, 1864.

List of Merchants

WITHIN the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, for the year 1864-65, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.	Class	Dolls Cts.
Fahnestock Brothers,	9	25 00
Danner & Ziegler,	13	10 00
J. L. Schick,	11	15 00
Geo. Arnold,	13	10 00
Jacob Brinkerhoff,	13	10 00
Row & Woods,	14	7 00
Geo. Kalbfleisch,	14	7 00
F. B. Picking,	13	10 00
E. Minnigh,	14	7 00
Miss Jessie E. Gilbert,	14	7 00
Mrs. Mary Martin,	14	7 00
Strickhouser & Wisotzkey,	14	7 00
Michael Spangler,	11	15 00
Miss Harriet McCreary,	14	7 00
S. S. McCreary,	14	7 00
A. D. Buehler,	13	10 00
Cobean & Crawford,	13	10 00
Jacobs & Brother,	14	7 00
John B. Holtzworth,	14	7 00
Miss Mary McAllister,	14	7 00
Dr. Robert Horner,	14	7 00
John Gruel,	14	7 00
A. Scott & Son,	14	7 00
Joseph Gillespie,	14	7 00
Boyer & Son,	14	7 00
Joseph Bevan,	14	7 00
J. M. Rowe,	14	7 00
Mrs. John Warner,	14	7 00
John Helmbolt,	14	7 00
Thomas Warren,	14	7 00
A. L. C. Woods,	14	7 00
Peter Winters,	14	7 00
Louis Stronse,	14	7 00
Mrs. Chrismer,	14	7 00
Norbeck & Martin,	14	7 00
B. F. Kepner,	14	7 00
Stine & Young,	14	7 00
Joseph Wible,	13	10 00
David Troxel,	14	7 00
Wm. E. Bittle,	14	7 00
John Riling,	14	7 00
McCurdy & Diehl,	10	20 00
Sheads & Buehler,	11	15 00
Alex. Spangler,	10	20 00
Samuel Herbst,	10	20 00
CUMBERLAND TP.		
E. P. Bigham,	14	7 00
GERMANY TP.		
Yount & Colehouse,	14	7 00
Mrs. M. Reininger,	14	7 00
Crouse & Brother,	14	7 00
L. H. Starke,	14	7 00
Study & Stonesifer,	12	12 50
Nathaniel Eames,	14	7 00
G. W. Rowe,	12	12 50
H. Dysert,	14	7 00
Samuel Little,	14	7 00
D. Schwartz,	13	10 00
E. F. Shorb & Co.,	10	20 00
H. S. Klein,	14	7 00
A. Delman,	14	7 00
W. M. Hoford,	14	7 00
H. Forry,	14	7 00
W. C. Merrick,	14	7 00
Weikert & Staub,	12	12 50
Lydia Myers,	14	7 00
MOUNTJOY TP.		
Mrs. Mary R. Baker,	14	7 00
John Sheely,	14	7 00
John Rebert,	14	7 00
James Collins,	14	7 00
Jacob Rider,	14	7 00
MOUNTPLEASANT TP.		
Joseph Sheely,	14	7 00
Charles Overdeer,	14	7 00
J. E. Smith,	14	7 00
J & E. Miller,	13	10 00
J. Gossman,	14	7 00
Jacob J. Diehl,	14	7 00
CONOWAGO TP.		
Reilly & Sneeringer,	13	10 00
John Fowler,	14	7 00
Barbara Oaster,	14	7 00
Catharine Hoffman,	14	7 00
LIBERTY TP.		
Lewis A. Overholtzer,	14	7 00
Samuel Martin,	14	7 00
John Miller,	14	7 00
BERWICK BOR.		
Lewis Jordy,	14	7 00
Wm. Davis,	14	7 00
T. Fleiger,	14	7 00
D. C. Martin,	14	7 00
Mrs. E. Mayer,	14	7 00
Mary Steffan,	14	7 00
OXFORD TP.		
Geo. P. Everhart,	14	7 00
John Heagy,	10	20 00
Edward Weigle,	14	7 00
Bastress & Peters,	10	20 00
Myers & Wierman,	10	20 00
Miss E. T. Stauter,	14	7 00
F. X. Smith,	14	7 00
John Ginter,	14	7 00
Stine & Young,	14	7 00
C. W. Doll,	14	7 00
Emmert & Brother,	13	10 00
HAMILTONBAN TP.		
Danner & Shields,	13	10 00
D. Sullivan,	13	10 00
Paxton & McCreary,	14	7 00
John Shatzer,	14	7 00
FRANKLIN TP.		
Martin L. Miller,	14	7 00
Mrs. Ann Rollman,	14	7 00
H. W. Witmor,	14	7 00
P. Boblitz,	14	7 00
Jacob Mark,	14	7 00
Plank & Spangler,	13	10 00
J. J. Biesecker,	14	7 00
TYRONE TP.		
Peter Yeatts & Bro.,	14	7 00
John Delap,	14	7 00
John F. Houck,	14	7 00
LATIMORE TP.		
Adam Lerew,	14	7 00
T. M. Brenaman,	14	7 00
FREEDOM TP.		
Abraham Waybright,	14	7 00
MENALLEN TP.		
Geo. Minnigh,	14	7 00
Charles Elden,	14	7 00
A. T. Wright,	14	7 00
Jacob Pitzer,	14	7 00
R. H & C. Hoopes,	14	7 00
H. S. Penrose,	14	7 00
HAMILTON TP.		
G. W. Spangler,	13	10 00
Elijah Spangler,	13	10 00
F. S. Hildebrand,	13	10 00
J. J. Kleine,	14	7 00
Wm. Wolf,	14	7 00
H. L. Miller,	14	7 00
George Mundorff,	14	7 00
C. Krautter,	14	7 00
Meyer Stern,	14	7 00
READING TP.		
J. C. Albert,	13	10 00
J. Wolf,	14	7 00
Ephraim Howard,	14	7 00
STRABAN TP.		
Daniel Golden,	10	20 00
Philip Hann,	10	20 00
Jacob King,	14	7 00
Hugh King,	14	7 00
Mrs. Ann Myers,	14	7 00
HUNTINGTON TP.		
Isaac Group,	14	7 00
H. M. Zinn,	14	7 00
E. Hiteshew,	11	15 00
J. A. Gardner,	10	20 00
Amos Griest,	14	7 00
J. P. Gelwick,	14	7 00
J. B. Houser,	14	7 00
John Gardner,	14	7 00
John T. Raffensperger,	14	7 00
UNION TP.		
C. Myers,	14	7 00
John Boblitz,	14	7 00
Alex. Sell,	14	7 00
BUTLER TP.		
Noah Miller,	14	7 00
Edward Staley,	14	7 00
William Miller,	14	7 00
Shank & Brother,	14	7 00
John Wirt,	14	7 00
DISTILLERS.		
David Rhodes, Freedom tp.,	8	12 50
Maj. H. Wolf, Hamilton tp.,	8	12 50
Adam Diehl, Gettysburg,	9	5 00
John Hennig, "	9	5 00

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification may attend.

J. M. WALTER,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams co.
May 16, 1864. 4t

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Valuable Lots

AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered by the subscribers, at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, JUNE 11th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all that well known and desirable property lately owned by James Renshaw, Esq., deceased, consisting of FOURTEEN BUILDING LOTS, fronting on Gettysburg street and adjoining the borough of Littlestown, and FIFTEEN GARDEN LOTS, about one acre each, all in the highest state of cultivation.

☞At the same time and place will be offered the CROP OF GRASS, as it stands upon the ground, in suitable lots, with the privilege of removing before the 1st of July.

☞A plan of the lots can be seen by persons desiring to purchase, at the house of Mr. Peter Lingenfelter, adjoining the premises.

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ANN M. ZIMMERMAN,
June 16, 1864. ts Heirs.

An Owner Wanted.

WAS found in the possession of one John Smith, (who is now in the Jail of the county,) a BAY HORSE, 12 or 14 years old, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, and the lower lid of the right eye disfigured; supposed to have been stolen by the said John Smith. The owner, by proving property, paying charges and indemnifying the undersigned, can have the horse. ADAM REBERT, Sheriff of Adams county.
May 16, 1864. 3t

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 2d day of JUNE next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber.—The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field. There are on the tract, a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame, with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone, with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of yard fruit, of every variety. The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

☞The tract will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the property, will call upon our Attorneys, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS,
MARY V. MYERS.
May 9, 1864. ts

Store Removed.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING! PICKING'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE has been removed from his old stand to his new rooms, three doors from the Diamond, on Baltimore street, east side, nearly opposite the "Star" office, where he has just received a large invoice of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Having fitted up large and commodious rooms for the accommodation of his business and the convenience of his customers, he is now offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS.

His present stock consists partly of the latest Spring and Summer styles of
Cloth Coats and Cassimere Coats,
Fine Coats and Coarse Coats,
Frock Coats and Business Coats,
Sunday Coats and Everyday Coats,
and every other style of Coats. Also
Cloth Pants and Cassimere Pants,
Plain Pants and Figured Pants,
Fine Pants and Coarse Pants,
Fitting Pants and Fancy Pants,
and every other style of Pants.
Cloth Vests and Cassimere Vests,
Silk Vests and Satin Vests,
Plain Vests and Fancy Vests,
Straight Vests and Rolling Vests,
Light Vests and Heavy Vests.
—also—
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Canes, Umbrellas, Shawls, Gloves, Suspenders, Stockings, Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Combs, Brushes, Clocks, Soaps, Violins, Accordeons, Pocket Knives, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, and almost every description of notions not found in any other store.

☞Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel satisfied that we can please all.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.
Three doors from the Diamond, on Baltimore street, East side, nearly opposite the "Star" office. F. B. PICKING.
May 9, 1864.

Dividend.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Institution have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital paid in, payable on and after the 5th inst.
GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.
May 9, 1864. 3t

Dividend.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, May 3, 1864.

THE Bank of Gettysburg has this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of all tax, and payable on and after Monday next, the 9th inst.
T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
May 9, 1864. 3t

Turnpike Dividend.

APRIL 27, 1864.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, to be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand, and it is respectfully requested that they call soon for the dividend, and bring with them their certificates of stock, to be exchanged for new ones.
GEO. SWOPE, As't. Treas.
May 9, 1864. 3t

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery are always warranted to give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

BUFFALO SHOES.—A superior article of Over Shoes, for sale at the store of ROW & WOODS.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SUPERIOR lot of CANNED PEACHES at J. M. ROWE'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

CARRIAGE WHIPS AND LASHES, good and cheap, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

JUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one and all.

Good News and True,

AT THE CHEAP CORNER, IN GETTYSBURG—ROW & WOODS are opening out another large assortment of New Goods at their cheap corner, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. We buy all for cash at the lowest prices, and can, therefore, sell the same quality of goods as low as they can be bought at any other Store in the State. A large portion of the Shoes we sell are made to order, of the best material, by good and experienced workmen. Give us a call. ROW & WOODS.

HATS, HATS.
Hats for Men, Hats for Misses,
Hats for Boys, Dunkard Hats,
Hats for Children, Straw Hats,
Hats for Ladies, All kinds of Hats,
and Shakers, by ROW & WOODS.

SHOES, BOOTS.
Shoes for Children, Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Ladies, Shoes for Boys,
Shoes for Men, Gaiters of all kinds,
Slippers in variety, Shoes of all kinds.
ROW & WOODS.

NOTION AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
Spool Cotton of all kinds and colors,
Lisle Gloves for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Hosiery, " "
Linen Handkerchiefs, " "
Collars and Neck Ties, new styles,
Cuffs and Corsets of best fits and latest styles, and many other things in the notion line, sold at the lowest prices, at the corner of York street and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSIC, MUSIC.
Violins, Accordeons, Violin Bows,
Strings & Tailpieces, for sale by
ROW & WOODS.

SEGARS & TOBACCO.
Tycoons, El Perus,
El Rio Sellas, La Ingenuidads,
Napoleons, Common,
Congress, Plantation,
Honey Dew, Anderson's Solace,
For sale retail or by the box, by
ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, SACKS.
Trunks, large and small, Carpet Bags,
R. R. Bags, Gothic Sacks, Common
Black Sacks, at the lowest prices, by
ROW & WOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Ladies' Baskets, Ladies' Satchels,
Port Monnaies, Pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops,
Window Paper, Wall Paper,
Pocket Books, Purses,
Palm Fans, large, Palm Fans, small,
Umbrellas, Carriage Whips, &c.

We are continually increasing the variety and assortment of our stock. Prices are high but we bought many of our goods before the late rise, and will sell them as near old low prices as possible. It is our study to sell goods that will wear well, and give satisfaction to our customers. To enable us to do this, we have effected arrangements by which we can get the best Boots and Shoes that are manufactured. If you want to buy trash in the shoe line, go to a Dry Goods Store. If you want good Shoes buy them of ROW & WOODS,
Cor. of York st. and Diamond, Gettysburg.
May 9, 1864.

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS Are constantly receiving choice and desirable goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to those about purchasing. Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere. Call at FAHNESTOCKS' Red Front.
May 9, 1864.

Word Wanted.

ANDREW WINEMILLER, Idiotic, escaped from the Alms House of Adams county about six weeks ago, since which he has not been heard of, though every effort has been made to discover his whereabouts. His age is probably between 40 and 45 years, and his heighth say 5 feet 8 inches. When he left he had on a high-crowned black hat, a dark colored roundabout and drab colored pants. He does not speak English, and when asked where he is going, almost invariably answers, "to Kindlich's." Has a down look when spoken to. Any person giving information as to where he may found will receive the thanks of JACOB CULP, Steward.
May 9, 1864.

Warning

TO TRESPASSERS.—The subscribers, citizens of Tyrone township, in the county of Adams, having suffered by reason of persons passing over their fields, injuring the grain and destroying timber and fences on fishing and gunning excursions, they hereby give fair notice and warning of their intention of putting the law in force against all persons so trespassing in future.

Jacob March, J. L. Taughinbaugh,
William Wert, Samuel March,
Samuel G. Deardorff, George Meckley,
Martin Raffensperger, Wm. Meckley,
John Eicholtz. [May 9, 1864. 3t*

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN COAL AND LUMBER, STOVES, TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
—ALSO—
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.
Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.
May 9, 1864.

Bounty Tax Abatement.

THE books for the collection of the Bounty Tax in Cumberland township are now in the hands of the Collectors, (Francis Bream, Jacob Lott, Lewis Bushman and Levi M. Plank,) who are authorized to make an ABATEMENT OF THREE PER CENT. on all sums paid on or before the first day of June next. After that date no abatement will be allowed.
PHILIP REDDING,
CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY,
Supervisors of Cumberland Tp.
May 2, 1864. 3t*

Bakery in York Street.

THE undersigned is continuing Saupee's Bakery, in York street, Gettysburg, and is prepared to furnish every day, fresh BREAD, CAKES, PRETZEL, CRACKERS, &c. He has employed a first-rate Baker, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. JOHN CHRISMER.
Gettysburg, May 2, 1864.

1864. Spring Millinery. 1864.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city and is now opening a new assortment of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS—Spring Styles. Also, a handsome assortment of READY MADE BONNETS and Dress Caps, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

☞Milliners wishing to purchase goods to sell again will be supplied at reduced prices, and will receive all patterns gratis.
May 2, 1864. 2m

Dr. A. Holtz,

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, having permanently located at HAMPTON, Adams county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. [April 25, 1864. 3m

The First National

BANK OF GETTYSBURG will furnish 10-40 U. S. BONDS to any persons wishing to invest their money in that way.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
April 25, 1864.

C. O. D.

I HAVE placed my books in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq., for collection. Persons indebted to me for fees, &c., during my term as Register and Recorder, will have the goodness to walk up and settle immediately, as no further indulgence will be granted.
C. X. MARTIN.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 20, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
May 9, 1864. 3m

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Adams, to grant a Charter of Incorporation to an association of persons, under the name, style and title of "The New Oxford Cemetery Association," and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court, at the next term, to wit: on the THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1864, will decree and declare that the persons so associated shall become and be a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in an instrument of writing set forth and duly filed in said Court.

By the Court, JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1864. 3t

Notice.

JOHN HARTMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hartman, late of Hamilton twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISRAEL HARTMAN,
GEORGE REICHART,
April 25, 1864. 6t Administrators.

Notice.

ANDREW B. MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew B. Myers, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. B. GARDNER,
April 25, 1864. ts Administrator.

Notice.

SAMUEL HARMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Harman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, Ex'r.
Apr. 18, 1864. 6t

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT., upon all State, County and Special Taxes assessed for the year 1864, that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Friday, the 1st day of July next.—Collectors will be required to call on taxpayers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
April 25, 1864. td

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited for a large quantity of Stone Mason Work in the Soldiers' National Cemetery. For full particulars and specifications inquire of the undersigned. DAVID WILLS.
Gettysburg, May 2, 1864. 2t

Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of

Russell's

SCREW POWER COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, IMPROVED FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Farmers wishing to purchase a good Machine—one of the most simple and durable that has been manufactured to our knowledge—a machine acknowledged by Machinists, not interested, to come the NEAREST TO PERFECTION of anything they ever saw. This machine has no side draft, no pressure on the horses' necks, and for lightness of draft CANNOT BE SURPASSED. It can be easily worked with a span of small horses, in the heaviest grain or grass without clogging. It is easily changed from a MOWER TO A REAPER. This machine has given satisfaction wherever sold and used. Certificates have been published to that effect, which will be found in my circulars, left at most of the public places. GREAT IMPROVEMENTS have been made since last season which will render the machine still more efficient and durable. FARMERS, EXAMINE THIS MACHINE and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. We give the privilege of trying the machine before purchasing. Extras kept on hand in case of breaking. A specimen machine can be seen by calling with the subscriber, near Gettysburg, Harrisburg road.
WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.
April 11, 1864. tf

Jacob Harley,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY.)

NO. 622 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.—Dealer in Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES; Fine Gold JEWELRY; Solid SILVER-WARE, and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods at low prices. Watches and Fine Clocks Repaired, by skillful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing; Engraving and all kinds of Hair-work to order, at short notice.

☞Don't forget the OLD STAND, No. 622 Market Street, Philadelphia.
April 18, 1864. 3m aug.15 2m

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY last:

Eliza McCleary, Franklin township.
STORE LICENSE.
Norbeck & Martin, Gettysburg.
JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.
May 2, 1864. tc

A Nice Home

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, a most desirable property, situated on the Baltimore Turnpike, half a mile south of Littlestown, Adams county. The lot contains about three-quarters of an acre of ground; the house is a new two-story Brick, well finished, and arranged in the best manner with a view to comfort and convenience. There is a good well of water on the premises; also a new Stable. The location is a very beautiful one, affording an extended view of the surrounding country. Apply to the subscriber, in Littlestown, by whom terms will be made known. E. F. SHORB.
May 2, 1864. 4t

Universal Clothes Wringer.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.
FOR SALE BY
SHEADS & BUEHLER,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

"I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The hardest part of "washing-day" work is, in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.
Brooklyn, October, 1861.
Price—$7 00. [May 2, 1864.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE W. ELICKER, of Tyrone township, Adams county, has made a voluntary assignment of his property, for the benefit of his creditors, and that the undersigned, residing in Reading township, has been appointed Assignee. All persons indebted to said George W. Elicker are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to
MICHAEL B. BLAUSER,
April 18, 1864. 6t Assignee.

Notice.

HENRY RUMMEL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Rummel, late of Reading township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN A. RUMMEL,
May 2, 1864. 6t* Administrator.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.
TYSON BROTHERS.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!

Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS.
Dec. 14, 1863.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

Horse Stolen.

$20 REWARD.—Was stolen from the subscriber, in Butler township, Adams county, on the night of the 20th inst., a large BAY HORSE, eight years old, with a little white on the left hind foot, the only white about him; his mane falls on each side. The above reward will be paid for the return of said Horse. JOHN CAREY.
April 25, 1864. 3t

Come on With Your Jobs!

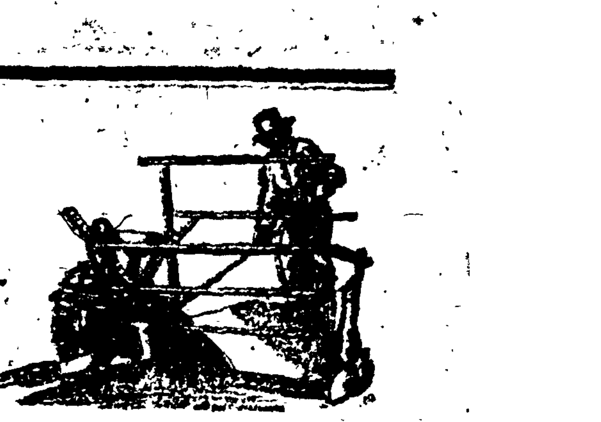
HENRY HOOVER will do all kinds of REPAIRING to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. His shop is in West street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg. He promises to do good work, and asks a share of public patronage. [April 4, 1864. 1y

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.
GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.
January 25, 1864.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.



Manny's Patent

COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

This Machine is presented to the farming community as THE BEST combined Reaper and Mower made. The large number sold in this State are still in successful operation, and have proven the principles of its construction to be the ones to secure durability, ease of operation, adaptability to uneven surfaces, closeness of work, lightness of draft and freedom from side draft.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS have been made, (some of which are represented in the cuts,) to wit: In place of wooden cutter bar is now used one of best quality of steel, with new and improved guards, and knives which will cut close and clean, and make the Machine run much easier. The frame of Machine has been altered at the end of the cutter bar, to enable Machine to pass over a larger swarth of cut grass. It is now constructed to mow (frame of Machine being detached) with naked cutter bar, and two wheels instead of one, as before used. A steel pitman, or connecting rod, is used in place of iron. Machine goes out of gear (knives standing still) when backed. Grain platform has been so altered that throwing off by hand is much easier than formerly.

The undersigned is still Agent for the sale of the Manny Reaper and Mower in this county, and will be happy to fill orders for it. He has one set up at his Warehouse, in Gettysburg, and requests those in want of such a machine to call and see it.
SAMUEL HERBST.
April 25, 1864.

Herbst's Warehouse.

THE undersigned would inform his many friends and the public generally that he is continuing business at the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, (lately Hollinger & Herbst,) Gettysburg, Pa., and would solicit a share of custom. He keeps a fine stock of Groceries, always fresh and the assortment full, viz:

Sugars,	Coffees,	Teas,
Syrups,	Spices,	Salt,
Cheese,	Crackers,	Vinegar,
Soda,	Mustard,	Starch,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.
Also,	Brooms,	Brushes,
Blacking,	Soaps,	Coal Oil,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.
Tobacco,	Segars,	Snuffs,
Cali—	Extracts—	Bay.

He is always able to supply the very best article of FLOUR to be found in this or any other market, buying the wheat himself and having the flour made by none but the best millers.

A large lot of FEED always on hand. Particular attention also paid to this department.

He would also announce that he has cars running to Baltimore every week, and is prepared to convey all kinds of freights either way. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronage the "Herbst line."
SAMUEL HERBST.
April 25, 1864.

Notice.

THE first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, (by John L. Smith, his Administrator,) Assignee of Lewis P. Weaver, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Jacob F. Lower and Moses Raffensperger, Assignees of George S. Thomas and Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 18, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Samuel B. Miller, Assignee of Levi Smith & Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 18, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of John Busbey, Jr., Assignee of John Busbey, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place. He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as
COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS,
Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of
SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.
Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.
Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the cheapest.
The highest price paid for old Lead.
DAVID TROXEL, JR.
Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

Notice.

JEREMIAH SHEETS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, late of Highland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
W. ROSS WHITE, Adm'r.
April 11, 1864. 6t

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving
THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,
he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.
Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.
March 24, 1862.

FOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over Shoes for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864. No. 33.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunterstown, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Feb. 1, 1864. 6m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment,* having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

PHILADELPHIA

Wall Papers.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Streets,

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS.

Window Curtain Papers,
Linen Shades and Hollands,
Solid Green and Buff,
Chocolate Grounds,
Figured and Plain Shades,
To which we invite the attention of STOREKEEPERS.

Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Cabinet Furniture.

T. P. SHERBORNE & SON,

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

No. 220 S. Second St., below Dock, West side, PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior workmanship, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. Beds and Mattresses made to order. [Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

National Hotel,

(RAILROAD HOUSE.)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has leased that large, convenient and popular house, the National Hotel, at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., and solicits a share of public patronage. His chambers will be found very comfortable, his table supplied with the best the market can afford, and his bar with the choicest wines and liquors. A large yard and commodious stabling are attached to the Hotel, and he will keep none but the most attentive hostlers. With a long experience in this line, and every disposition to please, he feels certain of rendering satisfaction to all who may call with him.

G. B. YANTIS.

April 4, 1864. 3m*

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Clothing Store.

THE undersigned invites attention to his NEW CLOTHING STORE, in LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, Pa., formerly occupied by A. Herman. He will continue the business at the old stand, in Hanover street. He has

INCREASED THE STOCK,

and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of CLOTHING for

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.

I return my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof.

HENRY RIESER.

Mar. 21, 1864. 3m

1864. { PHILADELPHIA Paper Hangings. } .4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS

AND

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Cor. 4th & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. [Feb. 22, '64. 3m

Assistance Needed.

THE undersigned having heavy payments coming due on the 1st of April, would most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make payment. E. B. PICKING.

March 7, 1864.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Borma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

26. First and final account of Henry Wintrode, Administrator of Ephraim Wisler, deceased.

27. First and final account of Alexander Miller, Administrator of William Toot, dec.

28. First account of Samuel S. Moritz, Executor of the last will and testament of J. Nicholas Moritz, deceased.

29. First and final account of Lydia Trimmer, Executrix of the last will and testament of Andrew Trimmer, deceased.

30. The first account of Robert Elliot, Administrator of Catharine Elliot, deceased.

31. The first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Sarah Melhorn, &c., under the will of John Snider, deceased, settled by John L. Smith, Administrator of said Joseph J. Smith, deceased.

32. First and final account of John Wertz, Administrator of Francis A. McDermad, deceased.

33. Guardianship account of Moses Ziegler, Guardian of the estate of Sarah E. Ziegler, James W. Ziegler, and John L. F. Ziegler, minor children of John Ziegler.

34. First and final account of Ahasuerus K. Stoner, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Diehl, deceased.

35. The first account of Jacob Geiselman, Administrator of Daniel Geiselman, dec'd.

36. The account of Wm. Ross White, Administrator of the estate of Prudence J. White, deceased.

37. The account of John Long, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hess, deceased.

38. First and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Executor of the last will and testament of John Kime, deceased.

39. Third and final account of David M. Myers, Administrator of Michael A. Slagle, deceased.

40. First account of Catharine Sterner and Peter Ketteman, Administrators of Nicholas Sterner, deceased.

41. The first and final account of Samuel Sherb, Administrator of the estate of Pius Lawrence, deceased.

42. Account of Abraham Hart, testamentary Trustee of John Comfort, now deceased, under the will of his father, Peter Comfort, deceased.

43. The account of John McCleary and David Bosserman, Executors of James McCleary, deceased, late of Freedom township.

44. Second account of Jeremiah Culp, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Fehl, deceased.

45. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of John Orr, deceased.

46. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of Sally Orr, deceased.

47. The final account of George Guinn, Executor of the will of David Horner, dec.

48. The account of Daniel Cashman, Administrator of the estate of George Cashman, deceased.

49. The first account of Henry Eppelman, Executor of the last will and testament of John Eppelman, deceased.

50. First and final account of Benjamin Deardorff, Administrator of Bernard Deardorff, deceased.

51. First and final account of E. G. Gitt and Henry L. Gitt, Executors of Nancy Gitt, deceased.

52. The first and final account of William L. Gitt, Guardian of Amanda Phleger, Mary Phleger, Emma Phleger and Martha Phleger, minor children of John Phleger, dec.

53. The first and final account of James A. Miller, Administrator with the will annexed, of Stephen S. Frazer, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased.

54. First account of George Lady, Administrator of Henry Hershey, Sr., dec'd.

55. First account of John Ginter, Administrator of Adam Marshall, deceased.

56. The first and final account of Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, (painter,) deceased.

57. The second and final account of Samuel Herbst and John Herbst, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Herbst, deceased.

58. First and final account of John Rupp, surviving Administrator of the estate of Ephraim Martin, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1864. td*

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.

COBEAN & CULP.

March 14, 1864.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.

Nov. 9, 1863. GEO. ARNOLD.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug St.

POETRY.

LYRIC FOR THE TIMES.

BY PETER PEPPERCORN.

Learn to think and learn to labor,
  Better to wear out than rust,
Help yourself and aid your neighbor,
  On your own exertions trust;
Though your progress may be slowly,
  Toiling on from year to year;
Though you may be poor and lowly,
  Be a man and persevere.

Now's the time, be up and doing,
  Time once past none can recall,
Sloth and ignorance lead to ruin,
  Think and labor, one and all;
Monuments of stone will crumble—
  Fall like leaves before the blast;
But simple truths, however humble,
  Will, through countless ages last.

Knowledge is a crystal fountain,
  All who choose may freely drink;
Grains of sand will form a mountain,
  Learn to labor and to think.
Learning dwells not in a college,
  Use your hands and use your brain,
Were mankind possessed with knowledge,
  How long would a TYRANT REIGN?

MISCELLANY.

NATIONAL EXPENSES EIGHT YEARS AGO.

The following, clipped from the New York Ledger of July 19th, 1856, is curious, when contrasted with the expense account of the present day. Mr. Bonner expressed alarm when he footed up the expenses of the government under Mr. Pierce, and emphasized his alarm with platoons of exclamation points, as is seen in the extract referred to:

"LIBERAL EXPENDITURES.—The expenses of the government of the United States under the present administration, are as follows, viz:—

$75,686,400 a year!
6,307,200 a month!!
1,452,920 a week!!!
207,560 a day!!!!
8,600 an hour!!!!!
144 a minute!!!!!!
2.40 a second!!!!!!!

"Two dollars and forty cents at every tick of the clock. That will do for Young America. But where does the money go? For what is it applied? Under Mr. Polk's administration, during the Mexican war, when we had a hundred thousand men under arms, and large armies and numerous garrisons in Mexico, the annual expenses of the government were a little over forty-four millions a year."

Look on this picture. The expenses of the government of the United States, under Lincoln's administration, are as follows:—

$1,000,000,000 a year!
83,333,333 a month!!
20,833,333 a week!!!
3,000,000 a day!!!!
125,000 an hour!!!!!
2,083 a minute!!!!!!
35 a second!!!!!!!

Thirty five dollars at every tick of the clock! There is no use of asking where the money goes to, or for what it is applied.—Some of it is used for making warlike implements, vessels and missiles,—millions of it to enrich contractors and office-holders, —all of it worse than wasted. Mr. Bonner offered to take the government and carry it on for fifty millions of dollars a year, and also to furnish each man, woman and child with a copy of his paper as a free gift.—Would he like to renew his offer now?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

TAXES.

The administration has up to the present time labored to borrow money, and to issue greenbacks to be redeemed at some future day, and thus to avoid present taxation, so that the people would not feel the enormous expenditures of the administration, and would not therefore turn against the destructive policy of the Lincoln regime.—The credit of the country is however exhausted until it takes one dollar and eighty cents of government credit to be worth one dollar in gold. Under this state of circumstances the administration is now forced to taxation. The first small bit is the bounty tax. Men grumble at that, but it is only a drop in the bucket—only the beginning.—When the State and national revenue bills get into operation then there will be something to complain of.—"Good times" are here!

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Some weeks ago, A. J. Dietrick, Esq., of Williamsport, and Mr. Harvey, of Washington, were arrested and imprisoned in the old capitol prison at Washington. The cause of their arrest was as follows: A Michigan regiment had been enlisted under the promise of a certain bounty, and after being sworn in and taken to Washington, an attempt was made by the officers to defraud them out of the bounty.—They applied to Dietrick and Harvey to secure their money, and the officers finding themselves likely to be exposed, got up charges and procured the arrest as stated above. The outrage was soon detected and the administration, though reluctantly, were obliged to grant an immediate release of the parties. Such scenes are nothing strange in Washington. There are scores of men arrested on similar grounds, who have been for months and some for years, imprisoned in Lincoln's bastiles.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞"The sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, and the supremacy of the laws of the country."—*McClellan.*

These are words fit to be inscribed on the conservative standard in the coming Presidential election, and he who holds aloft the standard bearing this inscription or an equivalent one, will lead the conservative host to victory. Mark the prediction.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞A Republican, getting very angry at a remark we made about the violations of the Constitution, profanely exclaimed, "d—d the Constitution, I am sick of hearing about it." He is a ripe specimen of the "loyal" vagabonds.

☞A cotemporary abuses the loyal leaguers for believing in negro-equality. Good sir, ought not the loyal leaguers to be the best judges whether they are the equals of the negroes or not?

☞Hon. Pierre Soule publishes a card denying that he has been married and gone within the Federal lines.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

There is no statement which the New York *Tribune* has urged with more persistency than that the Republicans were in favor of a Convention in the winter 1860-61, for the peaceful settlement of our difficulties. It tells us that "Mr. Lincoln, Governor Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a Convention of the States," and that "there would have been no war and no disunion if the Democratic leaders had united, during the winter of 1860-61, in the demand for a peaceful settlement of our troubles by such a Convention as George Washington presided over and Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Roger Sherman, Rufus King, &c., rendered illustrious by their wisdom and virtue. But the Southern Democrats would have no Convention—*no peaceful settlement of any kind.*"

Now, so far from the above being true, Mr. Seward, when interrogated in the Senate in December, 1860, whether his party would consent to a Convention, declared that they would accede to it "in one or two or three years, perhaps," after Mr. Lincoln got thoroughly seated. It was evident that nothing was to be accomplished in this way. If any offers of a Convention were thrown out, they were vague and unsatisfactory, and events rapidly sped onward. As a Convention was refused by the dominant party, as amendments to the Constitution could not be agreed upon, the most feasable plan was some sort of compromise. Mr. Crittenden's plan was offered in the Senate, December 18th, 1860, Senator Hale assailing it at the very start. On the final vote *every Republican Senator voted against it,* and every Democratic Senator, including Hunter and Mason of Va., Nicholson of Tenn. Sebastian of Arkansas, and even Wigfall of Texas, *voted for it.* And yet the New York *Tribune* has the hardihood, in the face of these plain, historical facts, to assert that the "southern Democrats would have no Convention—*no peaceful settlement of any kind.*"

Messrs. Douglas and Pugh, both members of the Committee of Thirteen in the Senate, declared that "Jefferson Davis was at all times ready to compromise on the Crittenden proposition." Mr. Toombs said that "for the sake of peace, permanent peace," though he thought the South was entitled to perfect equality in the Territories, yet he would do the same. Do these facts look as if the southern Democrats would have "no peaceful settlement of any kind?"

The simple truth is, the Republicans were solely responsible for the failure of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. Mr. Douglas declared in the most solemn manner, in the Senate, the "only difficulty in the way of an *amicable adjustment is the Republican party.*" It was well known that they desired to drive the South into resistance, in order to bring about the destruction of "slavery." Mr. Douglas, writing from Washington to a friend in February, 1861, says of the leading Republicans, "they are bold, daring, determined men, believing as they do, that the Constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and that the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an *inseparable necessity* to the attainment of that end, they are determined to accomplish their paramount object by *any means* within their power."

Any amount of evidence could be piled up on this point—their own admissions, like that of Chandler, of Michigan, "that without blood-letting, the Union would not be worth a curse," and more to the same purport. Of course it is important for the *Tribune* to create the impression that the South rejected any peaceful settlement of the difficulty, but it is not true. The Republican party deliberately and determinedly rejected every offer of settlement which recognized the equality of the southern States in the Union, and even rejected with disdain the Crittenden proposition which only partially recognized their equality. Yes, it even went so far as to refuse to submit the Crittenden proposition to the people for *their* adoption or rejection. A motion to this effect was made in the House by a southern member, Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, and every Republican voted against it. Does this look as if the South "would have no peaceful settlement of any kind?" In the language of the *Tribune,* "there never was a more impudent or atrocious falsehood." We are at war because an aristocratic, Abolition, Federalistic, oligarchy at the North have been conspiring for twenty years or more to destroy the Democratic relation of the races on this continent, and in order to do it, it is necessary to overthrow the American Union. The South were driven into resistence in order to preserve their society from overthrow.—That is why we are at war. The Republicans, in every moral aspect of the case, are responsible for the war and all its consequences, because they were the aggressors. It is not necessary to prove a specific act of aggression. Their *declaration of hostility* to southern society was the grossest sort of aggression. It was, in substance and effect, a declaration of war—and the refusal to give any guarantees of non-aggression, rendered their position still more hostile.

Things That Make a Patriot Mad.—To hear men, who have never read the constitution and never heard it read, blatantly affirming that President Lincoln has *not* violated that instrument.

To hear men, who have never yet shouldered a musket to "defend the Union," and who have made ten times more money by the war than they ever subscribed for the benefit of volunteers, denouncing veteran soldiers as "copperheads."

To hear men who are almost as ignorant and quite as servile as the negroes of the South, retailing the slanders against the Democratic party which they from time to time hear their masters utter.

To hear rank infidels attempting to justify Abolitionism from the Bible.

To hear men who justify all the arbitrary acts of Lincoln and his underlings, talking about the blessings of civil liberty.

To hear men, who are not willing to take up arms themselves, opposing every plan of restoring the Union, excepting that of "unconditional surrender at the point of the bayonet."

To see government contractors and office-holders, who are sure to lose their places just as soon as the war shall end, opposing every measure that looks to an early peace.

☞"Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so? The sun has been up these two hours."—"Well, what if he has? He goes to bed at dark, when I'm up till after midnight."

☞It would be a bad thing for a child to get a wasp in his mouth, but he can't even say his alphabet without getting a B

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Call for a Mass Convention of Abolitionists to Nominate a Presidential Candidate in Opposition to the Nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

To the People of the United States:

After having labored ineffectually to defer as far as was in our power the critical moment when the attention of the people must inevitably be fixed upon the selection of a candidate for the chief magistracy of the country; after having interrogated our consciences and consulted our duty as citizens; obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled, on our own responsibility, to declare to the people that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together, and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless and unrestrained patronage which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that, in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies, and is consequently less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of an army of a million of men, and an administration of affairs which seeks to control the remotest parts of the country in favor of its supreme chief, constitute a danger seriously threatening to the stability of republican institutions; we declare that the principle of *one term,* which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the consecration of time, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching elections. We further declare that we do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention. Its proximity to the center of all interested influences of the Administration, its distance from the centre of the country, its mode of convocation, the corrupting practices to which it has been and inevitably will be subjected, do not permit the people to assemble there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty. Convinced as we are, that in presence of the critical circumstances in which the nation is placed, it is only in the energy and good sense of the people that the general safety can be found; satisfied that the only way to consult is to indicate a central position to which every one may go without too much expenditure of means and time, and where the assembled people, far from all administrative influence, may consult freely, and deliberate peaceably with the presence of the greatest possible number of men whose known principles guarantee their sincere and enlightened devotion to the rights of the people and to the preservation of the true basis of a Republican government; we earnestly invite our fellow citizens to unite at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, the thirty-first of May next, for consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching presidential election.

B. Gratz Brown, Mo.,
Stephen S. Foster, Mass.,
And. Van Antwerp, N. Y.,
Boid B. Chapman, Ohio,
Ezra C. Andrews, Me.,
Henry A. Clover, Mo.,
Peter Engleman, Wis.,
Caspar Buts, Ill.,
George Field, N. Y.,
Edward Gilbert, N. Y.,
Benj. H. Brooks, Cal.,
Peter Gillian, N. Y.,
Isaac W. Hoff, N. Y.,
Wen. Herries, N. Y.,
James Hill, Me.,
R. Henizen, Mass.,
Albert Gilbert, Colorado,
And. Humbert, Pa.,
J. P. Dinsmore, D. C.,
J. W. Alden, N. J.,
L. Siebold, Iowa,
Wm. Morris Davis, Pa.,
E. M. Davis, Pa.,
W. F. Johnston, Pa.,
Fried Rapp, N. Y.,
Chas. E. Moss, Mo.,
Earnest Preussing, Ill.,
W. D. Robinson, Me.,
John S. Savoy, N. Y.,
G. Cluseret, N. Y.,
Emil Preetorias, Mo.,
Nath. P. Sawyer, Pa.,
J. M. Robertson, N. Y.,
Earnest Schmidt, Ill.,
James Redpath, Mass.,
Walter H. Shupe, Ohio,
Wm. H. Smith, Me.,
P. W. Kenyon, N. Y.,
James Taussig, Mo.,
Ph. Stoppelbein, N. Y.,
Samuel Taylor, N. Y.,
James S. Thomas, Mo.,
F. Muench, Mo.,
Thos. R. Ackland, N. Y.,
J. Quinby Westbrook, Me.,
J. F. Whipple, N. Y., and
Theo. Olshausen, Mo.,
of the People's Committee.

☞The new movements to call out the militia of the several border States, an exchange remarks, is a lamentable necessity, if indeed the necessity exists. Labor in those States was already in demand far beyond the supply, to prosecute the routine of agricultural operations through the spring months. Such a drain as that now proposed will materially affect the production of cereals in the Northwest, and reduce, in a ratio exactly corresponding with the extent of its influence, the wealth ordinarily received into the country through the channels of our domestic industry. The inconsistency of the Administration and its followers was never better exemplified than in this proceeding. It is only a few weeks since the Republican papers and leaders told us that Grant had "enough men under his control to drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico," yet these same editors and politicians are now trembling for fear of a probable invasion of the Northern States at the hands of the very rebels whom they have had (in imagination) "starved," "crippled," "exhausted," their "backs broken," and on their "last legs," a dozen times over within the last six months.

☞The *Journal of Commerce* says forcibly: "If the radicals retain power after this Administration's term is ended, we venture to prophesy the end of the American republic. It is impossible for it to survive with a radical party teaching and exercising the absolute powers of a majority over a minority."

☞The colored population of Philadelphia have sent a petition to the Pennsylvania legislature asking the right of suffrage. What next?

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

SEC. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

That Joseph R. Ingersoll, T. D. Carson, D. McConaughy, Wm. McSherry, D. A. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, J. B. Danner, George Arnold, J. L. Schick, James H. Marshall, Henry C. Carey, J. G. Fell, Alexander Henry, Edmund A. Souder, Theodore Cuyler, Wm. Strong, S. A. Mercer, H. B. Baird, Thomas M. Howe, N. B. Craig, John P. Penny, Wm. H. Robinson, Jr., James L. Graham, Harvey Childs, George G. Meade, Thomas J. Bigham, A. O. Heister, James Worral, James L. Reynolds, S. W. Crawford, Winfield S. Hancock, John L. Atlee, William Kinsey, Samuel Small, A. K. McClure, F. M. Kimmell, P. Fraser Smith, J. McD. Sharpe, H. D. Johnson, John Cessna, B. B. Vincent, John Scott, William A. Wallace, George W. Householder, John S. McCalmont, Daniel Agnew, Wm. Hopkins, John P. Crozer, Wm. H. Miller, John D. Cochran, J. N. McAllister, C. L. Pershing, R. A. McMurtrie, and their associates who have subscribed, and all others who shall hereafter subscribe, to the fund devoted to the preservation of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, and their successors, be, and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name, style and title of the Gettysburg Battle field Memorial Association, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to have and use a common seal, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and do all such other things as are incident to a corporation.

SEC. 2d. That the object of said association shall be to hold and preserve the Battle grounds of Gettysburg, on which were fought the actions of the first, second and third days of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, with the natural and artificial defences as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs, of their brave defenders.

SEC. 3d. That, for its said purpose, the said Association shall have power to take and hold by gift, grant, devise, purchase or lease, such personal property and effects and all such portions of said battle grounds, as may be necessary or convenient to promote and accomplish the object of its incorporation, to enclose and perpetuate said grounds and defences, to keep them in repair and a state of preservation, to construct and maintain ways and roads, to improve and ornament the grounds and to erect and promote the erection, by voluntary contributions, of structures and works of art and taste thereon, adapted to designate the spots of special interest, to commemorate the great deeds of valor, endurance and noble self-sacrifice, and to perpetuate the memories of the heroes and the signal events, which render these battle grounds illustrious, and to these ends to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be necessary and proper for the government of the affairs and promotion of the purposes of the said association.

The property of the said association shall not be subject to attachment or execution, and the lands acquired for the purpose of said association with its personal property and the improvements and appurtenances shall be forever exempt from taxation, and also from the payment of an enrolment tax.

SEC. 4th. That the property and affairs of the said association shall be managed by a President and a Board of thirteen Directors, with a Secretary and Treasurer, and other necessary officers by them to be selected, to be chosen annually from the subscribers, by a majority of the votes given, each subscriber to be entitled to a single vote, the said officers to serve for one year, or until successors are elected. The election to be held annually on the first Monday of June, at Gettysburg, public notice thereof to be given by publication in one newspaper in Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, at least two weeks previous to such elections.

SEC. 5th. That said association shall have power to issue certificates of membership to all persons who shall subscribe one or more shares, to said battle field memorial fund, the amount of a single share to be fixed by the board of Directors, and not to exceed ten dollars, and all subscribers upon payment and receipt of such certificates shall be entitled to vote at all elections of said association.

SEC. 6th. That the President, Directors, and Treasurer, shall make annual reports, on the day of the annual election, to be presented to the members and read and published, which shall be duly certified and shall exhibit fully and accurately the receipts, expenses, and expenditures, of the said association.

SEC. 7th. That Joseph R. Ingersoll and the other corporators named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to appoint from their number, provisional officers with power to transact the business of said association, from the passage of this act, until officers shall be elected, as provided in the fourth section of this act.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the thirtieth day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. A. G. CURTIN.

The Tomato.—Now is the time to put out your tomato plants. This fruit is one of the most valuable which the garden produces, and has grown into popularity within a comparatively short period. Fifty years ago the tomato was known only in the country as the "love apple," and cultivated as an ornament to the flower garden. There is scarcely a fruit known that deserves so high a character, nor one that can be put to more service in the culinary line. You should have it on the table in one shape or other every day in the year, and as it can easily be put up in cans, its use need never be wholly dispensed with.

Rather Sharp on Greeley.—The Baton Rouge, Louisiana, *Comet,* asks Horace Greeley the following pointed question! "What do you mean, Horace, by writing daily articles to prove to the people that the war must be vigorously prosecuted for a restoration of the Union," when in the same paper and with the same pen, you labor to prove that "the restoration of the old Union is neither possible nor desirable?"

☞The *Journal of Commerce* sarcastically suggests that a new rule should be adopted by Congress, that no member of Congress shall advocate any plans of government, or make any speeches on the state of the Union, which shall controvert the views of the majority, or propose any other way of governing the United States than the way determined on from time to time by the caucuses of the majority.

☞The Loyal Leaguers of Philadelphia should have the editor of the *Age* indicted immediately. His pungent editorials on "Boker," "the poic," are a clear violation of the statute providing against "cruelty to animals."

☞Another first-class hotel is being erected in New York; on Broadway, opposite Madison square.

☞The rebel General Buford, who led the attack on Fort Pillow, is said to be a brother of two Federal Generals of the same name.

☞The sewing women of Philadelphia are struggling to get wages enough to keep them from starving. Shoddy has no lien except a grasping one.

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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1864.

ADVANCE TO RICHMOND.

200,000 MEN IN DEADLY CONFLICT.

IMPETUOUS ASSAULTS.

MOST DESPERATE AND OBSTINATE FIGHTING.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

LEE RETREATS.

BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Owing to the long distance from the Army of the Potomac to the railroad and telegraph lines and the limited and dangerous method of communication in consequence of the efforts of guerrillas to interrupt any couriers who may endeavor to make their way with dispatches, your correspondents, as well as some dozen others, have failed to reach here. The army correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser* has been more fortunate, and to him I am indebted for the following details of Thursday's battle. After alluding to the crossing of the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac, and the retreat of Lee, he says, under date of General Grant's headquarters, May 5;

As was expected last night, the army came up with the enemy to-day. A battle has been fought between parts of it and the whole rebel army; but, as was the case on the first day of the engagement at Gettysburg, the bloody scenes of this day were only a prelude to the bloodier work, and, it is to be hoped, more auspicious results of to-morrow. Reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock this morning, and the whole army was in motion at daylight. According to the general order of the day, General Hancock's corps was to march from Chancellorsville southwestwardly as far as the Pamunkey road to Grove Church. General Warren was to march from Old Wilderness tavern to Parker's store, on the Orange Court House plank-road. General Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren's.

General P. H. Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps of the army at Piney Branch Church, a few miles south of Chancellorsville, and start upon a general search after Stuart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrated at some unknown point in that vicinity.

The different bodies of troops had been in motion but a short time, when, at about 6 o'clock, reports came in from both the turnpike and plank roads, running almost parallel from this vicinity to Orange Court House, that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery toward us from near Verdieville.

The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours that strong rebel columns were moving up from the directions mentioned, Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germania ford, and orders were issued to post the various columns of infantry, concentrate and form them for battle at this point.

Commanding ridges, running from the northwest to the northeast across both roads, over which the enemy were advancing, and about half a mile to the west of this point, offered a fine position for the formation of a battle front, and was selected for this purpose.

General Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, General Warren the center, and General Hancock, who was in the van, was expected to come up on the left.

Generals Warren and Sedgwick got into line about 11 o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard on the front. About noon General Warren was ordered to push Griffith's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike, and endeavor to ascertain what the enemy were about.

General Bartlett's brigade moved up to their left, and Ayres's brigade of regular troops to the right of the road, Sweitzer's brigade following in the reserve. After advancing about three-quarters of a mile they suddenly found themselves confronted by a well-formed and strong rebel position on a thickly wooded ridge.

A severe fight ensued: our two brigades held their ground against evidently greater numbers for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overlapping Ayres's regular brigade and forcing it back precipitately.—The flanks of Bartlett's being exposed by this demonstration, it was also soon forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the Third Massachusetts artillery had to be left behind, in consequence of the killing of nearly all the horses, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Sweitzer's brigade and Wadsworth's, of Robertson's division, were ordered forward, and relieved the two brigades which had met with repulse. The enemy soon attacked these reinforcements, but were held at bay.

Brisk musketry and artillery firing were kept up for an hour longer, when the enemy drew off from that part of our line.—Our loss in this affair was quite severe, Ayres's and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No definite figures can now be given, but the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the wounded are General Bartlett, slightly; Colonel Hayes, Eighteenth Massachusetts, slightly; Colonel Gwin, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Colonel Gurney, Ninth Massachusetts; and Colonel Lombard, Fourth Michigan. We took about three hundred prisoners.

Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road he had started out on, and march over a cross-road as rapidly as possible for this point, to complete the formation of the line of battle.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on the center had ceased, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently meant to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. General Getty's division, of Sedgwick's corps, was ordered at once to stay this dangerous demonstration.

Hancock's advance, consisting of Mott's division, arrived first in time to form with Getty's to the left and right of the plank-road leading directly from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House. General Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy, in order to give the remaining divisions of Hancock's corps time to come up and form.

They did so, and became at once hotly engaged in woods so thick that it was almost impossible to advance in line. Birney's division of the Second corps soon came up, and quickly formed on the right of Getty. Barlow and Gibbons's division formed a second line as they came up.

The enemy, in vast force, pressed energetically and repeatedly upon the front line, and a most furious musketry fight continued for nearly two hours. The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side, but as to violence the musketry fire surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

Our line steadily held its ground until the whole corps was formed, when nightfall presented an advance on our part and put an end to the fight.

Wadsworth's division and a brigade of Robinson's, under the latter, were ordered to take the enemy, which was in front of Hancock, by the right flank, but darkness also prevented the full execution of this movement.

The losses on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alexander Hays, of Pennsylvania, killed. Colonels S. S. Carroll and Tyler were among the wounded. Hancock's men behaved most admirably.

The Fifth New York (Ira Harris) cavalry, in advance of the road to Parker's store, was attacked by a superior force and driven back with considerable loss.

BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Your correspondents forward the following graphic accounts of the last three day's great events in Virginia. The first is dated General Grant's headquarters, "Old Wilderness Tavern, May 6—9 P. M."

To-night has closed upon a long and hard-fought day of battle, immediately succeeding that of yesterday, and the Army of the Potomac comes out partially victorious. The struggle has been terribly severe and prolonged, and during different hours of to-day has been marked with some doubts. The result as both armies lay upon their arms to-night, while I write, is not much more decisive than was that of yesterday, as at this hour Lee has not retreated.

This morning, just after first break of dawn lighted up the old Wilderness, the battle opened. It was a little after four o'clock when the enemy, in great force, attacked our right and center. Gen. Ricketts's division and a portion of Gen. Wright's, of Gen. Sedgwick's corps, and part of Gen. Warren's became engaged. The attack was successfully repulsed, and the enemy was forced back by an advance of our own line.

About 6 o'clock General Hancock advanced with his corps and the troops that had been sent to his assistance from the center and right the evening before.

After an obstinate contest of about an hour's duration, he succeeded in driving them from their breastworks and forcing them back on both sides of the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road to a point within two miles and a half of Parker's store. In this advance several hundred prisoners were taken by our troops.

The battle became general by 8½ o'clock, and an advance was made by our right and center. They moved with the right thrown forward for about a quarter of a mile under a severe fire from the enemy, when suddenly they were brought to a stop by a marsh intervening between them and the enemy's entrenched position on a high ridge.

Finding it impossible to push across it, they fell back to their former position.—Another attempt to drive the enemy from the ridge was made from this part of our line about 10½ o'clock, but it also failed.—Gen. Burnside was expected to have his command in position on the right of Gen. Hancock's force by daybreak, and to join in the advance of the battle, but the battle was fought without his being able to place his troops where they were wanted.

The enemy perceiving the exposure of General Hancock's position, in consequence of this failure, and evidently abandoning the hope of making an impression on our right, having been magnificently repulsed early in the day, resorted to the famous policy inaugurated by Stonewall Jackson, and commenced massing their forces, up to ten o'clock, in front of General Hancock's corps.

By half-past ten they made one of the most furious assaults at once on every point of General Hancock's line. They came yelling like so many infuriated devils.—Their line outreached Hancock's left, and brought them around his left flank.

Colonel Frank's brigade, of General Barlow's division, was thrown back in confusion upon Hancock's line, causing a break and a retreat towards his first entrenched position along the brook. The center and right of his line were also unable to withstand the vigorous attack of the immensely superior force of the enemy, and likewise fell back to the brook road.

General Wadsworth, of New York, while riding backward and forward in front of his division, vainly but with the utmost gallantry trying to keep his line steady, was struck by a bullet in the head, and fell, it is supposed, mortally wounded, into the hands of the enemy.

The attack of the rebels was checked by the vigorous defense of our intrenched line, and they fell back about 12½ o'clock. In this assault we lost very heavily. As soon as the efforts of the enemy to overwhelm our left were discovered, a concentration of our own troops, on that part of the lines, was ordered.

About the time the enemy abandoned the attack on the left, General Burnside had succeeded in placing all of his troops in position, thereby securing a continuous formation of our battle front. At about 1½ o'clock the enemy returned to the attack upon our left. We were supported on the right by General Burnside. Their attacking forces consisted of the command of General Longstreet, which it was ascertained from intercepted dispatches, arrived on the ground from Orange Court House early in the morning, and Hill's corps.

They struck the left, which had again advanced some distance on the left center, with great vigor and forced it again back to the brock road. General Mott's division fell back in considerable confusion. This attack of the enemy extended also to the part of the line held by General Burnside's divisions and General Crawford's division of Warren's corps, which rested on the left of the former.

General Stevenson's division, which was next to Hancock's right, gave back very contusedly, compelling the remainder of the left center to fall back some distance. General Crawford's division suffered very severely, one of its regiments, the Seventh Pennsylvania reserve, was captured almost in a body, and the enemy successful in reaching our breastworks. There was imminent danger of a general break, but General Hancock ordered Colonel Carroll's brigade to form at right angles with his line, and sweep along the whole front of it, so as to take the enemy by flank.

This movement was executed with bravery and skill and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy with great slaughter. After this check the enemy did not disturb the left any farther.

Perfect quiet prevailed in front of our center and throughout the latter part of the forenoon, and the whole afternoon.—Toward dark, however, the enemy, having again shifted from his right to his left, suddenly fell upon the extreme right of our right wing. It consisted of General Milroy's old brigade, whose command had been assumed only the night before by General Seymour. Our men were engaged in building up intrenchments at the time; the enemy pushed upon them before they had time to form and almost the whole brigade was swallowed up by the rebel line. Part of General Shaler's brigade, on General Seymour's left, shared the fate of the latter.—Both these generals were captured. This successful planning movement threatened great peril to the whole army, but General Sedgwick succeeded, by personal exposure, and the energetic efforts of himself and staff, in confining the route to his extreme right. There was grave apprehension at the general headquarters that this success of the rebels might enable the enemy to strike our rear, and orders were issued to prepare for a change of position during the night.

The enemy, however, did not follow up their advantage, but abandoned the ground they had gained, during the night. Our right was contracted and strongly entrenched before morning. With this last attack of the enemy upon General Sedgwick's right the battle ceased.

BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, May 7.

We are to-day in the same position as yesterday, with the exception of a contraction on the right. Skirmishing took place at different points of the line during the morning and afternoon, but no serious demonstration has been made by either side. By 12 o'clock our skirmishers advanced and discovered that the enemy had retreated from their line of last night. It is believed at headquarters that they are withdrawing from our front. We will advance before dark. It will be a feint to cover a movement farther South that is to take place during the night. How far South and in what direction the army will move cannot now be disclosed.

The losses of the infantry and artillery during the last three days are estimated by the Medical Director of the army at twelve thousand. Fifteen hundred killed, eight thousand wounded, and the remainder missing.

Of these the Second corps loses about five thousand. The Fifth and Sixth about three thousand each, and General Burnside seven hundred. There is an unusually large number of slightly wounded among the casualties. The loss of officers, especially field officers, is extraordinarily large. General Webb is wounded; also Colonel Wilson, of the Forty-third New York; Major Fryer, Colonel Sear, Third Vermont; Lieutenant Colonel Foster, D. C.; Colonel Stone of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, was injured by a fall; Colonel West, of the Ninth Maine, was killed; Colonel Bidwell, of the Forty-ninth New York, and Major Darlington, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, are wounded.

BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

WILDERNESS TAVERN, Sunday, May 8.

There was considerable skirmishing during yesterday afternoon between the two armies, and late in the afternoon General Hill made an attempt to get between General Sedgwick on our right and the Rapidan, but was repulsed, though at one time it was thought best to let them succeed as they surely would have fallen into a trap.

The enemy's lines towards dark looked weaker, and by 9 o'clock, p. m., it was discovered that the entire rebel army had fallen back towards Spottsylvania Court House.

Our cavalry started in pursuit, and by daylight to-day our corps had commenced to move forward.

I stop the courier to add that I have just heard that our cavalry are skirmishing with General Lee's rear, beyond Pine-tree Church, near Spottsylvania village. It is the impression here that unless his presence is demanded near Richmond, General Lee has fallen back to the North Anna river for a new defensive line.

The Situation on Monday.

MONDAY, May 9.—We have now been out six days, and have been fighting continually. We have succeeded in penetrating some fifteen miles into the rebel territory, and have fifty miles further to go to get to Richmond. We have eaten and used up a very large proportion of the supplies which we took with us. If the rebels give us as much trouble on the rest of the route as they have thus far our chances for success are slim indeed.

Our losses have been terrible. I hardly dare to give my own opinion as to the numbers; but I think I am within bounds when I give the estimates of those who are supposed to know, as follows:—Killed, three thousand; wounded, eighteen thousand; missing, six thousand. Total, twenty-seven thousand.

Death of General Sedgwick.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Information was received here this afternoon of the death of Major-General Sedgwick, Commander of the 6th Army Corps, who was shot in a skirmish, near Spottsylvania, a bullet entering his eye and passing through his head, killing him instantly.

—There was no skirmishing at the time, but occasionally a sharpshooter sent a bullet in that direction which caused the cannoneers to wince and dodge.

Gen. Sedgwick was near by with some of his staff and twitted the men about their nervousness. "Pooh, men, you can't hit an elephant that distance."

Immediately after the ball struck him, and the blood began to ooze from his nostrils, he smiled serenely and fell dead in the arms of his Assistant Adjutant General.

The bodies of Generals Sedgwick, Wadsworth and Hays reached here to-night with a large number of wounded, from Aquia Creek.

Bravery of the Pennsylvania Regiments.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Two men of Baxter's Fire Zouaves, named John Wiseman and——Boyer, who are among the wounded, inform us that their brigade, comprising the 59th, 71st, 72d, and 106th Pennsylvania regiments, has been very badly cut up.

The Pennsylvania Reserves distinguished themselves, and their thinned ranks bear witness to the ferocity of the struggle and to their bravery.

A Battle going on at Spottsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The *Star* says a messenger got in last night from the Army who left Spottsylvania Court House yesterday at 12 o'clock, and came on horseback to Aquia Creek, and thence came up on the gunboat at noon yesterday. A heavy fight was going on at Spottsylvania Court House. We held the place. At that time Lee gave evidence of being weakened, and of falling back. The messenger had an escort of 150 cavalry, and guerillas were frequently encountered on the way, and it is not improbable that many of the escort were captured when returning to the army. Our wounded are reported at 15,000, most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and lying so thick in the streets and upon the pavements, that a cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling upon them.

The Fight at Spottsylvania Court House.

Of this fight, a correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* says:

"Gen. Torbett's division of cavalry whipped the rebel cavalry near this place, and drove them from Spottsylvania Court House. But, reinforced with infantry, they drove our cavalry a short distance—the Maryland brigade, 4th division, 6th corps, coming to their support. The fighting was exceedingly fierce. Gen. Torbett and Gen. Robinson were both wounded, and are now on their way to Washington.

"The hemorrhage in the rebel army has been horrible, while our own is of no mean magnitude. All through the Wilderness they are strewn, and the fires kindled by the bursting of shells consumed the mangled bodies of the antagonists. In the several encounters with the rebels we have lost the present use of over 35,000 men.—In Fredericksburg, at this writing, there are over 12,000 of our wounded. Sunday morning they began crowding into the town. Mr. Slaughter, mayor of the city, and Mr. Mayer, of the celebrated heights near Fredericksburg, in the full zeal of their patriotic hearts, rallied a few guerillas and marched 300 wounded into the rebel lines. Poor fellows! theirs is a sad fate. Hungry, thirsty and weary they were when captured. How much worse are they now!

"Mayor Slaughter and several other prominent citizens are now in the guard house at Fredericksburg. Pontoons float on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. To Aquia creek, where the transports lie, is eight miles. Guerrillas abound throughout the country."

The *Sun* of Wednesday says: Official dispatches have been received by the Secretary of War from Gen. Grant, dated at one o'clock on Monday, which state that the Confederates made a stand at Spottsylvania Court House, and that some hard fighting but no general battle had taken place.—General Grant did not design to renew the attack that day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply trains so as to advance without them. He announces that Major General Sedgwick was killed in the engagement at Spottsylvania Court House, and Generals Robinson and Morris were wounded.

It is claimed by the Richmond papers that Lee has taken from four to five thousand prisoners, including the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, who were captured in charging through an abattis of the enemy.

DESPERATE BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated at the Wilderness battle field yesterday, say that probably the most desperate fighting of the past seven terrible days took place on Tuesday.

Believing the enemy to have sent the best part of his troops to Richmond, an advance along the entire line was determined on at an early hour.

The 2d Corps having the right of the line, had crossed the Po river the evening previous, and had met with but slight opposition. In the morning the position of the enemy was found to bear the shape of a horse shoe, and on Hancock's troops advancing to the attack, they were compelled to fall back.

An attempt to break their centre was then ordered, and part of Hancock's men were sent to support Gen. Warren in the movement. Our right was also advanced, and the movement was begun in the afternoon.

The enemy were driven into their entrenchments in gallant style, and Upton's brigade, of General Wright's division, 6th corps, got into the enemy's rifle pits, capturing 12 guns and about 1,000 prisoners.

Not being supported by other positions of the line, who were unable to gain the tier of works in their front, this brigade was forced to evacuate their advanced position, leaving the captured guns, after spiking them, but bringing off all the prisoners.

The enemy suffered heavy losses during the fight, our shells falling into their works and our infantry delivering their fire with remarkable precision.

Gen. Rice was wounded in the thigh early in the engagement, and died after his leg had been amputated.

Gen. Stevenson is also reported killed.—He commanded a brigade in Burnside's corps.

Our losses were heavy. Gen. Gibbons's division has lost altogether over 1,000.

Robinson's division, after losing both its general officers and about 2500 men, had no General to command it, and it has been broken up and distributed among the other divisions of the 5th Corps. No division of the army fought better than this one.

The 9th New York militia suffered probably more than any other. After the action four officers and fifteen men were all that was left of it, excepting a few on detached duty.

Lieut. Luper, 90th Pennsylvania, had his head blown off by a piece of shell.

About 6 in the morning a report was brought to General Meade's headquarters that a flank movement was being made on our right, and the headquarters being in that direction, packed up and moved toward the centre in rather a hasty manner. The report turned out to be false, and the officer who made it is said to have been censured.

This day's battle was expected to decide the contest.

Later—A Movement Afoot.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A messenger who left the Army of the Potomac late yesterday afternoon has just arrived here.

He reports that a great movement was in progress, the nature of which is not known fully here even among army officers.

The enemy had partially succeeded in turning our left, after several furious assaults, in which they lost heavily.

Supposing they had gained an advantage, they renewed the attack along the entire line.

This affair took place about a mile this side of Spottsylvania Court House.

It was thought that another grand encounter was imminent, and would come off to-day.

A despatch from Gen. Sheridan dated Headquarters of the Cavalry Corps, May 10th, states that he turned the enemy's right and got into their rear, and had destroyed from eight to ten miles of railroad, two locomotives and three trains and a very large quantity of supplies, and that since he had got into the rear there was great excitement amongst the inhabitants and with the army. The enemy's cavalry had tried to annoy his rear and flank, but had been run off and he had recaptured 500 of our men, two of them being colonels.

Destruction of a Gunboat.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

JAMES RIVER, May 7.—The United States gunboat Commodore Jones, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wade, was totally destroyed at about one o'clock P. M. yesterday, on the James river, about seven miles below Fort Darling, near Turkey Bend.

It appears that she was sent up in company with several small craft to clear the river of torpedoes and obstructions. While in the performance of that duty, suddenly, and without any warning, a huge cigar shaped torpedo exploded directly under her about amidships, lifting her completely out of the water. The explosion was so powerful that it literally tore her to pieces.

The Paymaster of the Commodore Jones, Mr. E. T. Chapman, was instantly killed, and about fifty of the crew killed and wounded. The killed and wounded were put on board the gunboat Mount Washington, and sent down the river as quickly as possible.

☞The Confederate ram in North Carolina came down the river and attacked the Federal fleet. She was accompanied by two smaller vessels. One of them, the Bombshell, captured from the Federal forces at Plymouth, was recaptured with some prisoners. The Federal iron-clad Sassacus butted into the ram, but broke her own rudder and retired disabled, whilst the ram retired up the Roanoke river, as the account states, "apparently unhurt."

Butler's Fight with Beauregard—Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A correspondent of the Times says that a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Butler to the President has arrived. On Saturday last Beauregard, with 7,000 men, made a surprise attack on Gen. Butler, about ten miles from Richmond.—So sudden and unexpected was the encounter that Gen. Butler himself narrowly escaped capture. Indeed, his own orderly was captured within sixty yards of him.

The command being in readiness, quickly passed from a defensive to an offensive position, and the enemy was defeated.

☞Gen. Rosencrans is in a fair way to make himself as infamous at St. Louis as did Burnside at Cincinnati or Schenck at Baltimore. He has issued an order threatening to suspend the civil courts unless the judges shall administer the laws in a manner to suit himself.

☞It is no doubt the duty of our Government to inquire into military disasters, but it would accomplish far more good by taking vigorous measures to prevent them than be inquiring into them after they have happened.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞It is proposed in Congress to send Commissioners to Europe to encourage emigration, and to give pecuniary aid to those who are poor. The Republicans evidently expect to kill off the working people of this country, and their places must be filled by fresh importations.

☞Gambling houses are so abundant in Hartford, Connecticut, that the papers are full of remonstrances.

LATER.

MORE HEAVY FIGHTING.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LEE IN RETREAT.

The Sun, of Saturday, says; The news from the army of the Potomac continues to be of exciting interest. Gen. Grant, it seems, renewed the battle at Spottsylvania Court-House on Wednesday, and during the day forced General Lee out of his position, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday it appears that there was another severe battle, which General Grant, in a dispatch to Secretary Stanton, says, closed, leaving from three to four thousand prisoners in his hands for the day's work, including two general officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. He reports that he destroyed and captured one division, (Gen. Edward Johnston's,) one brigade and one entire regiment, and lost no organization, not even a company. Among the prisoners captured where Major Gen. Edward Johnston and Brig. Gens. Johnston and Stuart.

A dispatch from Washington last night states that yesterday morning the army of the Potomac marched forward and found that Gen. Lee's army had either fallen back to a stronger position, or was in retreat.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, dated near Chester Station, Va., May 12, 3.20 A. M., states that he was then pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and had before him all the troops from North Carolina. Another account says the Confederates were found entrenched near the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, when they were charged upon and driven back. The Petersburg Express of the 11th instant is said to announce that Gen. Lee is in Richmond wounded.

Advices from Gen. Sigel's command, said to have reached Washington yesterday, report that he has torn up the railroad between Charlottsville and Lynchburg, Va., for a distance of twenty-six miles below the former place, and has also destroyed the track of the Gordonsville road between Charlottsville and Keswick, together with all the bridges on both roads between the points named. It is also reported that Gen. Sherman holds possession of Hanover Junction, and has destroyed many miles of the track of the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, and also of the Virginia Central road, thus cutting off Lee's direct communication with Richmond.

☞"Ago," in Friday's Washington letter to the Sun, says: "In highest Union circles, *which were depressed until yesterday*, it is now felt that Hancock's tactics may have struck a very serious blow upon Lee."

☞It is thought that Lee will make a stand on the Ta river, three miles south of the Po.

☞It is reported in Cincinnati that Johnson has evacuated Dalton, and that Sherman has possession.

Gen. Banks has been forced to evacuate Alexandria, and is retreating overland to Brasheat City, Louisiana. The rebels have taken and burned a number of his vessels.

☞We had no telegraphic despatches yesterday—the wires not working.

NEW YORK AGAINST LINCOLN.

An address to the Republican National Committee, urging the postponement of the Republican Convention, has been issued by the leading Republican politicians of New York. It is signed by sixteen State Senators and a number of other leading men, and it is said that nearly the whole of the members of the Legislature approve of it. Indeed, resolutions introduced in that body approving of Lincoln's administration and favoring his re-election, have been suppressed, through fear that they would be voted down. The movement to postpone the Convention is one in hostility to Lincoln. These facts show plainly that New York is against him, and it remains to be seen whether the Shoddyites will dare to nominate him in the face of this great fact.

TRUE ELOQUENCE.

The following truly eloquent passage is from the speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, on freedom of speech in Congress:

* * * My imagination paints another scene. When your work shall have been fully accomplished; when your mission shall have been all executed; when our Constitution shall be dead, our Government destroyed, our liberties gone; when these States, held in their proper position by the power of our matchless Constitution, and emulating in their harmonious action the stars which circle around the footstool of the Eternal Throne, amidst the music of the spheres, shall have given place to "States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; a land rent with civil feuds, and drenched with fraternal blood;" impartial history will hold its dread inquest, and before appalled humanity will render judgment, that degenerate children, discarding the teachings of their fathers, deserting the lessons of the past, departing from "the ways of pleasantness and peace," rebelling against the wisdom and beneficence of God, with their hearts filled with pride and their souls filled with passion and fanaticism, raised their hands to strike the matricidal blow, and received at that moment from the vengeance of indignant and outraged Heaven, the just punishment of their terrible and nameless crime.

☞Make a note of it, that sixty-seven Republicans by voting to lay the following resolution on the table:

That the Union is not dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any one of the seceded states shall be put down or subdued, either by force or voluntary submission to the authority of the Constitution and laws, such state shall be restored to all its rights and privileges under the constitution of such state and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order, and control its own domestic institutions, free from all legislative or executive control.

Voted that the Union was dissolved, and that when a state is subdued, or returns to its allegiance, it is *not* a state of the Union. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens's sort of secessionism has won more adherents than we had suspected.

☞Is not the following sentiment beyond measure treasonable to the Government?

"You cannot forcibly hold men in this Union, for the attempt to do so, it seems to me, would subvert the first principles of the Government under which we live."

Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, Republican United States Senator from Ohio, is the author of the above.

The remark will be found in the Congressional Globe, 37th Congress, third session, page 5.

Who Assist the Rebels?—The New York *Times*, an abolition paper, last week published a long article, accompanied by all the evidence, proving that a very extensive trade has been going on in the west with the rebel authorities, supplying them with clothing, provisions, hardware and other articles, in exchange for cotton. It is charged that if the administration and its agents are not directly interested in the trade they could not have avoided knowing of it; in fact it was carried on to an enormous extent under their very noses. It is surely scarcely worth while to keep an army of soldiers in the field to fight the rebels, if an army of office holders is also in the field feeding them.

☞The whole family of Mr. McMann, residing at Tarport, Pa., were burned to death on the night of the 8th ult, by the destruction of his house. The father, mother and four children perished.

THE RED RIVER.

DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 6.—An officer who arrived on a gunboat last night direct from Alexandria, La., reports that not long since the steamer Champion, No. 3, and No. 5, were used as transports with gunboat Lexington and iron-clads Juliet and Fort Hillman, and were sent to Red river to endeavor to get off the gunboat Eastport. They dismantled and lightened her, but were unable to get her off, and had to blow her up. On their way back the boats were fired upon by a battery of 12-pounders from the shore, and a fight ensued, in which our gunboats lost several men, including the acting executive officer of the Eastport, named Sylvester Poole, a resident of Newport, Ky. He was behind a kind of temporary barricade on the deck of the gunboat Hillman, when a solid shot struck him, taking off his head. His body was taken to Alexandria and buried. He lately married a Miss Stewart of Cairo.

It was found necessary to destroy two transports—Champions No. 3 and No. 5—to escape the battery, as the best that could be done. We have no further particulars.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is reported captured by the rebels.

Gen. Banks and his army are at Alexandria in a defensive attitude. The rebels are reported three miles distant, with skirmishing daily. Reinforcements are going up.

A dam is being built above the Falls for the purpose of floating over the gunboats. The Eastport was abandoned and blown up after her guns had been removed above Grand Ecore. The transport Hastings was sunk above Alexandria, and the Champions Nos. 3 and 5, with submarine pumps on board, were attacked by batteries forty miles below Grand Ecore, and burnt.

General Banks continues to be very unpopular with the army. Matters look very badly. Major General Hunter has returned to New Orleans from Alexandria.

[From the Chicago Times.]

CAIRO, May 7.—On Wednesday, the 27th ult., the rebels planted a battery between Alexandria and Fort de Russy, and attacked a fleet of gunboats and transports. One gunboat and a transport were lost. The gunboat Natchez was so much disabled that she had to be towed to Natchez. Two shells exploded inside, completely riddling the boat, killing eighteen men and wounding many. The transport Meteor was badly damaged and towed to New Orleans. The loss on the transports is not known.

GENERAL STEELE.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The *Democrat* of this morning publishes the following:

The expedition of Gen. Steele towards Shreveport has ended with his return under rather exciting circumstances to Little Rock.

A gentleman conversant with the facts, has arrived here, and communicates a statement to the following purport.

Gen. Steele left Little Rock with some 12,000 infantry and three thousand cavalry, the latter under General Carr.

Arkadelphia was occupied without difficulty, and the forces moved forward to Camden. Between Arkadelphia and Camden the subsistence train of one hundred and eighty wagons was cut off and captured by the enemy, together with the escort of 489 men, who suddenly found themselves in the hands of a superior force, and made but little resistance.

At Camden, Steele soon found the rebels about 3,000 strong, with their cavalry in his rear. Two hundred and forty wagons were despatched from Camden towards Pine Bluff for stores, with an escort of 1,000 men, which were captured by the enemy.

The steamer Alamo, with 20 tons of ammunition for Gen. Steele's army, was sunk when 40 miles below Little Rock, by coming in collision with another steamer. The pilot who had charge of the boat was put under arrest on suspicion of treachery, but was subsequently released. Gen. Steele found no stores to subsist his troops and had to reduce their allowance to quarter rations. As his movement was to be co-operative with the main one of General Banks, which had failed, there remained no course but to return to Little Rock.

Gen. Price undertook to retain Steele at Camden, while Marmaduke, with a strong force, set off for Little Rock. Gen. Steele, in order to act for the safety of the Arkansas capital, with its Union population and millions of dollars worth of Federal stores, and for the rescue of his army, broke through Price's line and set out to Little Rock in time to save it from Marmaduke, who was also making every exertion to reach and bag the proposed game at Sabine Fork. It became necessary to give Price battle, which was handsomely done. The rebels were well mounted and in fine condition. The fight was protracted and bloody, lasting three or four hours, and resulting in the repulse of the enemy, leaving Steele to resume his exciting race with Marmaduke.

The latter approached Little Rock, throwing shells into the city, on the afternoon of the 1st. Shortly afterwards, Carr's cavalry came up, and, joining the troops at the post, compelled Marmaduke to relinquish his undertaking. He made but little resistance, as the main body of Steele's army was rapidly arriving. The Legislature was in session, and probably not one of its members, if caught, would have been spared by the exasperated foe.

During the entire march from Camden, the troops were constantly skirmishing with the enemy, who being upon their rear and flanks, strenuously endeavored to impede their progress. There were no ambulances for the wounded, and they had to be left in the houses of the residents on the road.—The captured escort consisted of 1600 men of the 36th Iowa, 43d Indiana and 7th Ohio regiments. Only forty-five men succeeded in escaping.

Our informant represents Steele's cavalry as deplorably deficient in horses, our men being compelled to use unbroken mules in many instances, or to try to use them for cavalry purposes.

Price's forces are still lingering in the vicinity, stripping off the desolated country anew.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

To the Friends of Union and Liberty:

Enough is known of army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God. While what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance upon Him (without whom all human effort is vain), I recommend that all patriots at their houses, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

☞Among the officers killed in the recent battles was a son of Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor at the last election. Judge Woodward has repeatedly been called a copperhead and traitor by the Abolition papers, but it seems he is willing to give up his son to help save the Union. Would his maligners do as much?

☞Correspondents are mistaken in supposing that the railroad through Petersburg is the only railroad connection Richmond has with the South. The railroad to, and through Danville, Virginia, has lately been pushed to completion—and, most probably just to provide against any interruption of the other route at Wheldon or Petersburg—and now connects Richmond with the Southwest. Neither would the connection of Richmond with the Southwest be cut off entirely by the occupation of Gordonsville, since there is another road leading into that near Lynchburg.—*Petersburg Express.*

☞Battles produce rain.

Town & County.

☞We are under obligations to Hon. Wm. H. Miller for congressional favors.

☞The war news has crowded out editorial and other matter prepared for this week's paper. We give the latest dispatches up to the hour of going to press.

WOUNDED.—The recent heavy battles in Virginia have resulted, of course, in large loss of life and limb. As the details shall be made public, mourning will spread throughout the land, and it is hardly to be expected that our own county shall escape. We know already that a number of those who have gone from among us have been wounded—we hope none killed. Until the lists are published, let us be as patient and composed as we can, under the circumstances.

Our information in regard to the killed and wounded is as yet very limited. The following is all we have received up to this writing, Saturday morning. On Thursday three hundred wounded arrived at Washington from Fredericksburg, and among them were Capt. McCreary, Marfred Hover, Daniel Kitzmiller, Daniel Dewalt and Peter Keardown, of Co. B, 138th P. V., C. N. Hartzel, Jesse Ebert, Howard Kann, Jacob Peifer, John Claber, Geo. Sawcher and Sergt. J. Tilden, of Co. G, 138th P. V. These names are given as we find them in a report for the Phila. Inquirer of Friday.

☞John H. Sheads and Jer. Starner, of the 87th P. V., are in Washington, wounded.

☞We have received very little information in regard to Capt. Benner's Company, of the 101st Pa. Regiment. The company was stationed at Plymouth, N. C., at the time of the capture. The whole company was made prisoners, with the exception of Lieut. T. Welty, who happened to be on detached duty at the time. A note from Capt. Benner informs us that he is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels.

☞In addition to the above we learn that John Dillon and G. Beck, of Company K, were killed, and that Sergt. T. Shorb of same Company was slightly wounded.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION AT GETTYSBURG.—A proposition has already been made to celebrate the first anniversary of the battle and victory of Gettysburg on the Fourth of July next, on which occasion it is also proposed to lay the corner stone of a grand monument to the memory of the gallant dead.—The subject will be finally settled at an early meeting of the State Commissioners having in charge the construction of the National Cemetery.

☞The Corner Stone of the Methodist E. Church now in process of erection in Hanover will (God willing,) be laid with appropriate religious services to-day, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. A. A. Reese, D. D., A. Gibson and J. W. Langley, of Baltimore. Revs. M. J. Alleman, W. K. Ziebler and H. Koons, ministers of the Ev. Lutheran and Ger. Reformed Churches of the place, will also take part in the exercises.—Other ministers are expected to be present.—The people are respectfully and cordially invited to attend.

☞Last winter a bill was passed by the Legislature appropriating the money applied to Common Schools in proportion to the number of Scholars in attendance in each district. The bill has recently been repealed, and therefore the money will be appropriated as heretofore, in proportion to the number of taxables in the several districts.

IMPORTANT TO PEACH GROWERS.—The author of "Ten Acres Enough," who is an experienced horticulturist, gives what he has found to be a sure preventive of the borer in peach trees. He first experimented with ten old peach trees that were nearly destroyed by the borer. He bared the roots of the trees and carefully removed all the worms he could find, then washed the roots with soap suds and left them uncovered a week, to make sure work of any worms that might have escaped his notice. He then applied tar to the diseased parts and to the trunk of the tree two or three inches above ground. The trees recovered their original vigor, and have been fruitful bearers ever since. Tar applied to young trees near the surface of the ground will effectually prevent the borers from molesting them. Coal tar answers the same purpose. Care must be taken not to cover more than a couple of inches above ground.

☞Rev. Mr. Warner, of this place, will deliver his Lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg, in the Hall of the House at Washington, on Wednesday evening next.

☞Picking has moved his clothing store into his new quarters, on the east side of Baltimore street, where he is opening a splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing.

☞The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to $100,000, there is yet an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. mar.28tf

☞Now is the time to paint houses. Hot weather dries the paint too rapidly.

☞The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, of the 25th ult., says: "It is folly to disguise any longer the unwelcome fact that the wheat crop of the entire West *is a failure*. Thousands of acres of wheat-sown land are being ploughed up to plant in corn. It is the opinion of some of our best judges that there will be very little, if any, more wheat gathered than was sown last fall."

☞The Democracy of Peoria, Illinois, in the recent municipal election, carried their whole ticket by increased majorities over last year; and other cities and towns in that State did the same.

The town-elections in Michigan, recently held, have resulted very favorably to the Democracy.

☞The General Seymour who was captured in the fight of the Wilderness by the rebels is the same officer who was so unfortunate at Olustee. His case, and that of General McDowell, show how capricious is fortune. Both of these officers are brave, honorable, and scientific soldiers; yet every military enterprise they engage in miscarries. The luck which attends other generals is often as undeserved as the misfortunes that have come upon them.

☞If President Lincoln had withdrawn General Burnside's corps from General Grant just previous to the commencement of the late battles, as he did General McDowell's from General McClellan's army, during the latter's campaign against Richmond, on which side of the Rapidan would the lieutenant-general have been to-day?—Will any of the maligners of General McClellan please answer?—*World.*

☞An abolition paper says, if there had been no slavery there would have been no need of abolitionists, and there would have been none. If there had been no property there would have been no need of thieves, and there never would have been any.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

$25!] **Employment.** [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 50
Rye Flour	5 50
White Wheat	1 70 to 1 75
Red Wheat	1 60 to 1 70
Corn	1 20
Rye	1 20
Oats	75
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	6 [illegible] to 6 50
Timothy Seed	2 [illegible] to 3 50
Flax Seed	2 00 to 2 40
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 60

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 62 to 7 75
Wheat	1 55 to 2 05
Rye	1 63 to 1 70
Corn	1 21 to 1 30
Oats	81 to 90
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	3 10 to 3 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	9 00 to 19 50
Hogs, per hund	11 00 to 12 00
Hay	31 00 to 35 00
Whiskey	1 25 to 1 28
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	80 00

MARRIED.

On Monday last, at Conowago Chapel, by Rev. J. A. Boll, SAMUEL LILLY, Esq., Register & Recorder of this county, to Miss MARY GETZ, daughter of Mr. Martin Getz, of Hamilton township.

On the same day, at the same place, by Rev. Mr. Catanri, Mr. WILLIAM LILLY, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss ANNIE GILL, of Reading township.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. WILLIAM DIELMAN, of Buchanan Valley, to Miss CATHARINE CAREY, near Mummasburg.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. W. R. H. Deatrick, Mr. EDWARD WINTRODE to Miss ANN M. OGDEN, both of this county.

At New Oxford, on Tuesday, 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. Hiner, Mr. JOHN T. TIEMAN to Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLOWAY.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. DANIEL L. BAKER to Miss LYDIA ANN HOLLINGER, both of East Berlin, Adams county.

On the 7th inst., by Samuel Meals, Esq., Mr. THOMAS COBE to Miss HESTHER WASHINGTON, both of Menallen township, Adams county.

DIED.

Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 7th inst., in Mummasburg, Mr. JOHN STEIGERT, aged about 67 years.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., Mr. DANIEL SNYDER, in the 63d year of his age, and EZRA SNYDER, his son, died the same day, a few hours after, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. ABSALOM HEIDLER died on Tuesday, the 10th instant, in the 69th year of his age.—They were all residents of Hamiltonban township and all died of small pox.

Chesnut Timber-land.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 23d day of MAY next, on the premises, 2 miles from Bendersville, on the public road leading to Pine Grove, and 3½ miles from Whitestown, on a public road leading to Whitestown, adjoining the farms of Solomon Meals, Adam Thomas, Wm. Yeatts and John Weigle, in lots, 100 ACRES OF THE BEST RAIL TIMBER-LAND in the county. It is level, clean of stone and a good quality of farm land. The terms will be three equal annual installments, without interest, commencing March first, 1865. Immediate possession will be given. DANIEL D. GITT.

Should the 23d be rainy the sale will be postponed to the first favorable day thereafter. [May 2, 1864. ts*

Cumberland House,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THIS old established Hotel, at the forks of the Baltimore and Emmitsburg roads, in the south part of Gettysburg, Pa., is now kept by the undersigned. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords—his bar with the different kind of liquors—whilst his chambers are spacious and comfortable.—There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, attended by a good hostler, and the yard is calculated to accommodate any number of wagons. The Hotel is located within a short distance of the Cemeteries, rendering it very convenient for persons visiting the battle ground. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction, and keep up the old popularity of the House. DAVID BLUEBAUGH.

May 13, 1864. 3m*

Jacob B. Holtzworth,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,

has opened a saloon in Chambersburg street, north side, near the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will be glad to serve all who may desire to have Barbaring or Hair-dressing done. With good tools, a long experience in the business, and a desire to please, he has reason to expect a share of the public's patronage. He will certainly try to deserve it. Remember the place—between Buehler's Drug Store and Smith's corner.

May 16, 1864. tf

Fresh Arrival.

JUST received a large supply of SPRING & SUMMER HATS, the cheapest and best, considering the times—ever brought to Gettysburg. Call and see them at the cheap Shoe and Hat Store in Chambersburg street.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

May 16, 1864.

List of Merchants

WITHIN the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, for the year 1864-65, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

	Class.	Dolls. Cts.
BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.		
Fahnestock Brothers,	9	25 00
Danner & Ziegler,	13	10 00
J. L. Schick,	11	15 00
Geo. Arnold,	13	10 00
Jacob Brinkerhoff,	13	10 00
Row & Woods,	14	7 00
Geo. Kalbfleisch,	14	7 00
F. B. Picking,	13	10 00
E. Minnigh,	14	7 00
Miss Jessie E. Gilbert,	14	7 00
Mrs. Mary Martin,	14	7 00
Strickhouser & Wisotzkey,	14	7 00
Michael Spangler,	11	15 00
Miss Harriet McCreary,	14	7 00
S. S. McCreary,	14	7 00
A. D. Buehler,	13	10 00
Cobean & Crawford,	13	10 00
Jacobs & Brother,	14	7 00
John B. Holtzworth,	14	7 00
Miss Mary McAllister,	14	7 00
Dr. Robert Horner,	14	7 00
John Gruel,	14	7 00
A. Scott & Son,	14	7 00
Joseph Gillespie,	14	7 00
Boyer & Son,	14	7 00
Joseph Bevan,	14	7 00
J. M. Rowe,	14	7 00
Mrs. John Warner,	14	7 00
John Helmbolt,	14	7 00
Thomas Warren,	14	7 00
A. L. C. Woods,	14	7 00
Peter Winters,	14	7 00
Louis Strouse,	14	7 00
Mrs. Chrismer,	14	7 00
Norbeck & Martin,	14	7 00
B. F. Kepner,	14	7 00
Stine & Young,	14	7 00
Joseph Wible,	13	10 00
David Troxel,	14	7 00
Wm. E. Bittle,	14	7 00
John Riling,	14	7 00
McCurdy & Diehl,	10	20 00
Sheads & Buehler,	11	15 00
Alex. Spangler,	10	20 00
Samuel Herbst,	10	20 00
CUMBERLAND TP.		
E. P. Bigham,	14	7 00
GERMANY TP.		
Yount & Colehouse,	14	7 00
Mrs. M. Reminger,	14	7 00
Crouse & Brother,	14	7 00
L. H. Starke,	14	7 00
Study & Stonesifer,	12	12 50
Nathaniel Eames,	14	7 00
G. W. Rowe,	12	12 50
H. Dysert,	14	7 00
Samuel Little,	14	7 00
D. Schwartz,	13	10 00
E. F. Shorb & Co.,	10	20 00
H. S. Klein,	14	7 00
A. Bolman,	14	7 00
W. M. Hoford,	14	7 00
H. Forry,	14	7 00
W. C. Merrick,	14	7 00
Weikert & Staub,	12	12 50
Lydia Myers,	14	7 00
MOUNTJOY TP.		
Mrs. Mary R. Baker,	14	7 00
John Sheely,	14	7 00
John Rebert,	14	7 00
James Collins,	14	7 00
Jacob Rider,	14	7 00
MOUNTPLEASANT TP.		
Joseph Sheely,	14	7 00
Charles Overdeer,	14	7 00
J. E. Smith,	14	7 00
J. & E. Miller,	13	10 00
J. Gossman,	14	7 00
Jacob J. Diehl,	14	7 00
CONOWAGO TP.		
Reilly & Sneeringer,	13	10 00
John Fowler,	14	7 00
Barbara Oaster,	14	7 00
Catharine Hoffman,	14	7 00
LIBERTY TP.		
Lewis A. Overholtzer,	14	7 00
Samuel Martin,	14	7 00
John Miller,	14	7 00
BERWICK BOR.		
Lewis Jordy,	14	7 00
Wm. Pavis,	14	7 00
T. Fleiger,	14	7 00
D. C. Martin,	14	7 00
Mrs. E. Mayer,	14	7 00
Mary Steffan,	14	7 00
OXFORD TP.		
Geo. P. Everhart,	14	7 00
John Heagy,	10	20 00
Edward Weigle,	14	7 00
Bostress & Peters,	10	20 00
Myers & Wierman,	10	20 00
Miss E. T. Stauter,	14	7 00
F. X. Smith,	14	7 00
John Ginter,	14	7 00
Stine & Young,	14	7 00
G. W. Doll,	14	7 00
Emmert & Brother,	13	10 00
HAMILTONBAN TP.		
Danner & Shields,	13	10 00
D. Sullivan,	13	10 00
Paxton & McCreary,	14	7 00
John Shatzer,	14	7 00
FRANKLIN TP.		
Martin L. Miller,	14	7 00
Mrs. Ann Rollman,	14	7 00
H. W. Witmor,	14	7 00
P. Boblitz,	14	7 00
Jacob Mark,	14	7 00
Plank & Spangler,	13	10 00
J. J. Biesecker,	14	7 00
TYRONE TP.		
Peter Yeatts & Bro.,	14	7 00
John Delap,	14	7 00
John F. Houck,	14	7 00
LATIMORE TP.		
Adam Lerew,	14	7 00
T. M. Brenaman,	14	7 00
FREEDOM TP.		
Abraham Waybright,	14	7 00
MENALLEN TP.		
Geo. Minnigh,	14	7 00
Charles Elden,	14	7 00
A. T. Wright,	14	7 00
Jacob Pitzer,	14	7 00
R. H. & C. Hoopes,	14	7 00
H. S. Penrose,	14	7 00
HAMILTON TP.		
G. W. Spangler,	13	10 00
Elijah Spangler,	13	10 00
F. S. Hildebrand,	13	10 00
J. J. Kleine,	14	7 00
Wm. Wolf,	14	7 00
H. L. Miller,	14	7 00
George Mundorff,	14	7 00
C. Krautter,	14	7 00
Meyer Stern,	14	7 00
READING TP.		
J. C. Albert,	13	10 00
J. Wolf,	14	7 00
Ephraim Howard,	14	7 00
STRABAN TP.		
Daniel Golden,	10	20 00
Philip Hann,	10	20 00
Jacob King,	14	7 00
Hugh King,	14	7 00
Mrs. Ann Myers,	14	7 00
HUNTINGTON TP.		
Isaac Group,	14	7 00
H. M. Zinn,	14	7 00
E. Hiteshew,	11	15 00
J. A. Gardner,	10	20 00
Amos Griest,	14	7 00
J. P. Gelwick,	14	7 00
J. B. Houser,	14	7 00
John Gardner,	14	7 00
John T. Raffensperger,	14	7 00
UNION TP.		
C. Myers,	14	7 00
John Boblitz,	14	7 00
Alex. Sell,	14	7 00
BUTLER TP.		
Noah Miller,	14	7 00
Edward Staley,	14	7 00
William Miller,	14	7 00
Shank & Brother,	14	7 00
John Wirt,	14	7 00
DISTILLERS.		
David Rhodes, Freedom tp.,	8	12 50
Maj. H. Wolf, Hamilton tp.,	8	12 50
Adam Diehl, Gettysburg,	9	5 00
John Hennig, "	9	5 00

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification may attend.

J. M. WALTER,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams co.
May 16, 1864. 4t

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Valuable Lots

AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered by the subscribers, at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, JUNE 11th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all that well known and desirable property lately owned by James Renshaw, Esq., deceased, consisting of FOURTEEN BUILDING LOTS, fronting on Gettysburg street and adjoining the borough of Littlestown, and FIFTEEN GARDEN LOTS, about one acre each, all in the highest state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered the CROP OF GRASS, as it stands upon the ground, in suitable lots, with the privilege of removing before the 1st of July.

A plan of the lots can be seen by persons desiring to purchase, at the house of Mr. Peter Lingenfelter, adjoining the premises.

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ANN M. ZIMMERMAN,
June 16, 1864. ts Heirs.

An Owner Wanted.

WAS found in the possession of one John Smith, (who is now in the Jail of the county,) a BAY HORSE, 12 or 14 years old, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, and the lower lid of the right eye disfigured; supposed to have been stolen by the said John Smith. The owner, by proving property, paying charges and indemnifying the undersigned, can have the horse. ADAM REBERT, Sheriff of Adams county.

May 16, 1864. 3t

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 2d day of JUNE next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber.—The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field. There are on the tract a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame, with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of yard fruit, of every variety. The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

The tract will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers.

Persons desirous of viewing the property, will call upon our Attornies, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS,
MARY V. MYERS.
May 9, 1864. ts

Store Removed.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING! PICKING'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE has been removed from his old stand to his new rooms, three doors from the Diamond, on Baltimore street, east side, nearly opposite the "Star" office, where he has just received a large invoice of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Having fitted up large and commodious rooms for the accommodation of his business and the convenience of his customers, he is now offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS.

His present stock consists partly of the latest Spring and Summer styles of

Cloth Coats and Cassimere Coats,
Fine Coats and Coarse Coats,
Frock Coats and Business Coats,
Sunday Coats and Everyday Coats,
and every other style of Coats. Also
Cloth Pants and Cassimere Pants,
Plain Pants and Figured Pants,
Fine Pants and Coarse Pants,
Fitting Pants and Fancy Pants,
and every other style of Pants.
Cloth Vests and Cassimere Vests,
Silk Vests and Satin Vests,
Plain Vests and Fancy Vests,
Straight Vests and Rolling Vests,
Light Vests and Heavy Vests.
—also—

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Canes, Umbrellas, Shawls, Gloves, Suspenders, Stockings, Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Combs, Brushes, Clocks, Soaps, Violins, Accordeons, Pocket Knives, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, and almost every description of notions not found in any other store.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel satisfied that we can please all.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

Three doors from the Diamond, on Baltimore street, East side, nearly opposite the "Star" office. F. B. PICKING.

May 9, 1864.

Dividend.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Institution have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital paid in, payable on and after the 5th inst.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.
May 9, 1864. 3t

Dividend.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, May 3, 1864.

THE Bank of Gettysburg has this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of all tax, and payable on and after Monday next, the 9th inst.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
May 9, 1864. 3t

Turnpike Dividend.

APRIL 27, 1864.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, to be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand, and it is respectfully requested that they call soon for the dividend, and bring with them their certificates of stock, to be exchanged for new ones.

GEO. SWOPE, As't. Treas.
May 9, 1864. 3t

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery are always warranted to give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

BUFFALO SHOES.—A superior article of Over Shoes, for sale at the store of ROW & WOODS.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SUPERIOR lot of CANNED PEACHES at J. M. ROWE'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

CARRIAGE WHIPS AND LASHES, good and cheap, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

JUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one and all.

Good News and True,

AT THE CHEAP CORNER, IN GETTYSBURG.—ROW & WOODS are opening out another large assortment of New Goods at their cheap corner, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. We buy all for cash at the lowest prices, and can, therefore, sell the same quality of goods as low as they can be bought at any other Store in the State. A large portion of the Shoes we sell are made to order, of the best material, by good and experienced workmen. Give us a call. ROW & WOODS.

HATS, HATS.

Hats for Men,	Hats for Misses,
Hats for Boys,	Dunkard Hats,
Hats for Children,	Straw Hats,
Hats for Ladies,	All kinds of Hats,
and Shakers, by	ROW & WOODS.

SHOES, BOOTS.

Shoes for Children,	Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Ladies,	Shoes for Boys,
Shoes for Men,	Gaiters of all kinds,
Slippers in variety,	Shoes of all kinds.

ROW & WOODS.

NOTION AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Spool Cotton of all kinds and colors,
Lisle Gloves for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Hosiery, " "
Linen Handkerchiefs, " "
Collars and Neck Ties, new styles,
Cuffs and Corsets of best fits and latest styles, and many other things in the notion line, sold at the lowest prices, at the corner of York street and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

Violins, Accordeons, Violin Bows, Strings & Tailpieces, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

SEGARS & TOBACCO.

Tycoons,	El Perus,
El Rio Sellas,	La Ingenuidads,
Napoleons,	Common,
Congress,	Plantation,
Honey Dew,	Anderson's Solace,

For sale retail or by the box, by ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, SACKS.

Trunks, large and small, Carpet Bags, R. R. Bags, Gothic Sacks, Common Black Sacks, at the lowest prices, by ROW & WOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ladies' Baskets,	Ladies' Satchels,
Port Monnaies,	Pen Knives,
Razors,	Razor Strops,
Window Paper,	Wall Paper,
Pocket Books,	Purses,
Palm Fans, large,	Palm Fans, small,
Umbrellas,	Carriage Whips, &c.

We are continually increasing the variety and assortment of our stock. Prices are high but we bought many of our goods before the late rise, and will sell them as near old low prices as possible. It is our study to sell goods that will wear well, and give satisfaction to our customers. To enable us to do this, we have effected arrangements by which we can get the best Boots and Shoes that are manufactured. If you want to buy trash in the shoe line, go to a Dry Goods Store. If you want good Shoes buy them of

ROW & WOODS,
Cor. of York st. and Diamond, Gettysburg.
May 9, 1864.

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS Are constantly receiving choice and desirable goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to those about purchasing. Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere. Call at FAHNESTOCKS' Red Front.

May 9, 1864.

Word Wanted.

ANDREW WINEMILLER, Idiotic, escaped from the Alms House of Adams county about six weeks ago, since which he has not been heard of, though every effort has been made to discover his whereabouts. His age is probably between 40 and 45 years, and his height say 5 feet 8 inches. When he left he had on a high-crowned black hat, a dark colored roundabout and drab colored pants. He does not speak English, and when asked where he is going, almost invariably answers, "to Kindlich's." Has a down look when spoken to. Any person giving information as to where he may found will receive the thanks of

JACOB CULP, Steward.
May 9, 1864.

Warning

TO TRESPASSERS.—The subscribers, citizens of Tyrone township, in the county of Adams, having suffered by reason of persons passing over their fields, injuring the grain and destroying timber and fences on fishing and gunning excursions, they hereby give fair notice and warning of their intention of putting the law in force against all persons so trespassing in future.

Jacob March,	J. L. Taughinbaugh,
William Wert,	Samuel March,
Samuel G. Deardorff,	George Meckley,
Martin Raffensperger,	Wm. Meckley,
John Eicholtz.	[May 9, 1864. 3t*

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN COAL AND LUMBER, STOVES, TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.

—ALSO—

SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.

May 9, 1864.

Bounty Tax Abatement.

THE books for the collection of the Bounty Tax in Cumberland township are now in the hands of the Collectors, (Francis Bream, Jacob Lott, Lewis Bushman and Levi M. Plank,) who are authorized to make an ABATEMENT OF THREE PER CENT. on all sums paid on or before the first day of June next. After that date no abatement will be allowed.

PHILIP REDDING,
CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY,
Supervisors of Cumberland Tp.
May 2, 1864. 3t*

Bakery in York Street.

THE undersigned is continuing Saupee's Bakery, in York street, Gettysburg, and is prepared to furnish every day, fresh BREAD, CAKES, PRETZEL, CRACKERS, &c. He has employed a first-rate Baker, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. JOHN CHRISMER.

Gettysburg, May 2, 1864.

1864. Spring Millinery. 1864.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city and is now opening a new assortment of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS—Spring Styles. Also, a handsome assortment of READY MADE BONNETS and Dress Caps, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Milliners wishing to purchase goods to sell again will be supplied at reduced prices, and will receive all patterns gratis.

May 2, 1864. 2m

Dr. A. Holtz,

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, having permanently located at HAMPTON, Adams county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. [April 25, 1864. 3m

The First National

BANK OF GETTYSBURG will furnish 10-40 U. S. BONDS to any persons wishing to invest their money in that way.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
April 25, 1864.

C. O. D.

I HAVE placed my books in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq., for collection.

Persons indebted to me for fees, &c., during my term as Register and Recorder, will have the goodness to walk up and settle immediately, as no further indulgence will be granted.

C. X. MARTIN.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 9, 1864. 3m

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Adams, to grant a Charter of Incorporation to an association of persons, under the name style and title of "The New Oxford Cemetery Association," and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court, at the next term, to wit: on the THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1864, will decree and declare that the persons so associated shall become and be a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in an instrument of writing set forth and duly filed in said Court.

By the Court, JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1864. 3t

Notice.

JOHN HARTMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hartman, late of Hamilton twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISRAEL HARTMAN,
GEORGE REICHART,
April 25, 1864. 6t Administrators.

Notice.

ANDREW B. MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew B. Myers, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. B. GARDNER,

April 25, 1864. ts Administrator.

Notice.

SAMUEL HARMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Harman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, Ex'r.
Apr. 18, 1864. 6t

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT., upon all State, County and Special Taxes assessed for the year 1864, that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Friday, the 1st day of July next.—Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
April 25, 1864. td

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited for a large quantity of Stone Mason Work in the Soldiers' National Cemetery. For full particulars and specifications inquire of the undersigned. DAVID WILLS.

Gettysburg, May 2, 1864. 2t

Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of

Russell's

SCREW POWER COMBINED *REAPER AND MOWER,*

IMPROVED FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Farmers wishing to purchase a good Machine—one of the most simple and durable that has been manufactured to our knowledge—a machine acknowledged by Machinists, not interested, to come the

NEAREST TO PERFECTION

of anything they ever saw. This machine has no side draft, no pressure on the horses' necks, and for lightness of draft

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

It can be easily worked with a span of small horses, in the heaviest grain or grass, without clogging. It is easily changed from a

MOWER TO A REAPER.

This machine has given satisfaction wherever sold and used. Certificates have been published to that effect, which will be found in my circulars, left at most of the public places.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

have been made since last season which will render the machine still more efficient and durable.

FARMERS, EXAMINE THIS MACHINE and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. We give the privilege of trying the machine before purchasing. Extras kept on hand in case of breaking. A specimen machine can be seen by calling with the subscriber, near Gettysburg, Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.
April 11, 1864. tf

Jacob Harley,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY.)

NO. 622 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.—Dealer in Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES; Fine Gold JEWELRY; Solid SILVER-WARE, and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods at *low prices.*

Watches and Fine Clocks Repaired, by skillful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing; Engraving and all kinds of Hair-work to order, at short notice.

Don't forget the OLD STAND, No. 622 Market Street, Philadelphia.

April 18, 1864. 3m aug.15 3m

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY inst:

Eliza McCleary, Franklin township.
Store License.
Norbeck & Martin, Gettysburg.
JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.
May 2, 1864. tc

A Nice Home

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, a most desirable property, situated on the Baltimore Turnpike, half a mile south of Littlestown, Adams county. The lot contains about three quarters of an acre of ground; the house is a new two-story Brick, well finished, and arranged in the best manner with a view to comfort and convenience. There is a good well of water on the premises—also a new Stable. The location is a very beautiful one, affording an extended view of the surrounding country. Apply to the subscriber, in Littlestown, by whom terms will be made known. E. F. SHORB.

May 2, 1864. 4t

Universal Clothes Wringer.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

FOR SALE BY

SHEADS & BUEHLER,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The hardest part of "washing-day" work is, in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.

Brooklyn, October, 1861.

Price—$7 00. [May 2, 1864

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE W. ELICKER, of Tyrone township, Adams county, has made a voluntary assignment of his property, for the benefit of his creditors, and that the undersigned, residing in Reading township, has been appointed Assignee. All persons indebted to said George W. Elicker are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to

MICHAEL B. BLAUSER,
April 18, 1864. 6t Assignee.

Notice.

HENRY RUMMEL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Rummel, late of Reading township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN A. RUMMEL,

May 2, 1864. 6t* Administrator.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!

Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1863.

Horse Stolen.

$20 REWARD.—Was stolen from the subscriber, in Butler township, Adams county, on the night of the 20th inst., a large BAY HORSE, eight years old, with a little white on the left hind foot, the only white about him; his mane falls on each side. The above reward will be paid for the return of said Horse. JOHN CAREY.

April 25, 1864. 3t

Come on With Your Jobs!

HENRY HOOVER will do all kinds of REPAIRING to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. His shop is in West street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg. He promises to do good work, and asks a share of public patronage. [April 4, 1864. 1y

For Sale or Exchange.

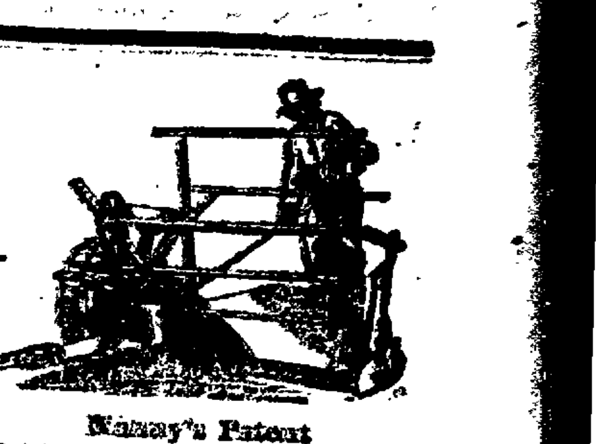
A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.

GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.

January 25, 1864.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R HORNER'S Drug Store.



Manny's Patent

COMBINED *REAPER & MOWER,*

WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

This Machine is pronounced to the farming community as THE BEST combined Reaper and Mower made. The large number sold in this State are still in successful operation, and have proven the principles of its construction to be the best to secure durability, ease of operation, adjustability to uneven surfaces, closeness of swath, lightness of draft and freedom from side draft.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS have been made, (some of which are represented in the cuts,) to wit: In place of wooden cutter bar is now used one of best quality of steel, with new and improved guards, and knives which will cut close and clean, and make the Machine run much easier. The frame of Machine has been altered at the end of the outer bar, to enable Machine to pass over a larger swath of cut grass. It is now constructed to mow (frame of Machine being detached) with naked cutter bar, and has two wheels instead of one, as before used. A steel pitman, or connecting rod, is used in place of iron. Machine goes out of gear (knives standing still) when backed. Grain platform has been so altered that throwing off by hand is much easier than formerly.

The undersigned is still Agent for the sale of the Manny Reaper and Mower in this county, and will be happy to fill orders for it. He has one set up at his Warehouse, in Gettysburg, and requests those in want of such a machine to call and see it.

SAMUEL HERBST.
April 25, 1864.

Herbst's Warehouse,

THE undersigned would inform his many friends and the public generally that he is continuing business at the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, (lately Hollinger & Herbst,) Gettysburg, Pa., and would solicit a share of patronage. He keeps a fine stock of Groceries, always fresh and the assortment full, viz:

Sugars,	Coffees,	Teas,
Syrups,	Spices,	Salt,
Cheese,	Crackers,	Vinegar,
Beets,	Mustard,	Starch,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.
Also,	Brooms,	Brushes,
Blacking,	Soaps,	Coal Oil,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.
Tobacco,	Segars,	Snuff,
Fish—	Salmon—	Bay.

He is always able to supply the very best article of FLOUR to be found in this or any other market, buying the wheat himself and having the flour made by none but the best millers.

A large lot of FEED always on hand. Particular attention also paid to this department.

He would also announce that he has cars running to Baltimore every week, and is prepared to convey all kinds of freights either way. Farmers, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronage the "Herbst line."

SAMUEL HERBST.
April 25, 1864.

Notice.

THE first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, (by John L. Smith, his Administrator,) Assignee of Lewis P. Weaver, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Jacob F. Lower and Moses Raffensperger, Assignees of George S. Thomas and Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 18, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Samuel B. Miller, Assignee of Levi Smith & Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 18, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of John Bushey, Jr., Assignee of John Bushey, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place. He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most-excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as

COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS,

Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of

SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.

Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the cheapest.

The highest price paid for old Lead.

DAVID TROXEL, JR.
Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

Notice.

JEREMIAH SHEETS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, late of Highland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. ROSS WHITE, Adm'r.
April 11, 1864. 6t

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

FOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over Shoes for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VARIOUS.

COPPERHEADS & NIGGERHEADS.

Who loved the country East and West,
The North and South alike all the rest,
Who loved the good old Union best?
The "Copperheads"

Who hate the Union "as it was,"
And never have obeyed the laws,
In doing wrong will never pause?
The "Niggerheads"

Who made our nation great and free,
Unfurled our flag from sea to sea,
And hailed the dawn of tyranny?
The "Copperheads"

Who take from us our lawful rights,
Cry loud for war, but never fight,
Hold secret meetings half the night?
The "Niggerheads"

Who from the right will never swerve,
Have got the strength and got the nerve,
And will the Union yet preserve?
The "Copperheads"

Who'd let the glorious Union slide,
The peoples' legal rights denied,
And on their oaths always lied?
The "Niggerheads"

Who made the nation feared by all,
Who feel most deeply now its fall,
Who would its for ever pow recall?
The "Copperheads"

Who never served the Union well,
Who said the Constitution was "pray tell,
"A covenant with death, a league with hell?"
The "Niggerheads"

And who will yet the country save,
Who'll die for it in war, a slave,
While freedom's flag o'er all shall wave?
The "Copperheads"

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The bill to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, has finally passed the Legislature, as a strict party measure, in the shape indicated by the annexed table. It is, perhaps, one of the most infamous "Gerrymanders" that ever disgraced partisan legislation. Its framers appear to have disregarded entirely the only fair basis of all apportionments—taxable population and separate representation by all counties having the requisite ratio—and to have devoted themselves exclusively to the task of districting the State in such a way as to defeat the will of the majority of the people and to secure the return of the largest number of Abolition Senators and Members. A glaring example of the manner in which Democratic majorities have been disfranchised, is found in the making up of the 5th Senatorial District. The strong Democratic county of Montgomery is joined to the Abolition counties of Chester and Delaware to form a double District, with two Senators which is in effect wiping out Montgomery entirely, and giving both to Chester and Delaware.

This district has an aggregate of 11,653 taxables, and Lancaster county, with only 27,310 taxables, is also allowed two Senators. The gross injustice done to Montgomery will be apparent when we state that she has 13,008 taxables—enough to entitle her to a separate Senatorial representation—while Bucks, with only 15,883 taxables, is allowed to retain her Senator. The unfairness of this bill is even more apparent, in the apportionment of Representatives. Montgomery loses one member; Washington, with a sufficient population to entitle her alone to two Representatives, is joined to the strong Abolition county of Beaver, and made a district with three members, which Beaver will of course elect. Philadelphia and Allegheny gain a member, Lancaster, with two Senators, is allowed to retain her four Representatives, and four are given to the Abolition counties of Lawrence, Mercer, and Butler, united in one district. The inequalities of the bill are too many and great to particularize. But, great as they are, there is some comfort in the recollection that there never yet was an attempt to defeat the will of the people by a legislative "gerrymander" that did not completely fail of its object. The party that was guilty of the fraud of apportioning the State expressly with a view to the perpetuation of its power, has invariably been left in the minority. So may it be in the present case!—*Reading Gazette.*

THE STATE APPORTIONMENT

As passed by the Legislature, April 27th, 1864

SENATORS.

Dist.	Counties.	No.
1.	Philadelphia, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, and 26th Wards,	1
2.	Philadelphia 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Wards,	1
3.	Philadelphia, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 17th and 18th Wards,	1
4.	Philadelphia, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d 23d, 24th and 25th Wards,	1
5.	Chester, Delaware & Montgomery,	1
6.	Bucks,	1
7.	Lehigh and Northampton,	1
8.	Berks,	1
9.	Schuylkill,	1
10.	Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne,	1
11.	Bradford, Susq'hanna & Wyoming,	1
12.	Luzerne,	1
13.	Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Clinton,	1
14.	Lycoming, Union and Snyder,	1
15.	Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan,	1
16.	Dauphin and Lebanon,	1
17.	Lancaster,	1
18.	York and Cumberland,	1
19.	Adams and Franklin,	1
20.	Somerset, Bedford and Fulton,	1
21.	Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry,	2
22.	Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson,	1
23.	Clearfield, Cameron, Forest & Elk,	1
24.	Westmoreland, Fayette and Green,	2
25.	Allegheny,	2
26.	Beaver and Washington,	2
27.	Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong,	2
28.	Mercer, Venango and Warren,	1
29.	Crawford and Erie,	1
	Total Senators,	33

REPRESENTATIVES.

	Philadelphia,	18
	Delaware,	3
	Chester,	3
	Montgomery,	2
	Bucks,	2
	Lehigh,	2
	Northampton,	2
	Carbon and Monroe,	1
	Wayne and Pike,	1
	Luzerne,	3
	Susquehanna and Wyoming,	2
	Lycoming, Union and Snyder,	3
	Columbia and Montour,	1
	Northumberland,	1
	Tioga and Potter,	1
	Clinton, Cameron and M'Kean,	1
	Centre,	1
	Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin,	3
	Schuylkill,	2
	Berks,	3
	Lancaster,	4
	Lebanon,	1
	Dauphin,	2
	York,	2
	Cumberland,	1
	Perry and Franklin,	2
	Adams,	1
	Somerset, Bedford and Fulton,	1
	Bradford and Sullivan,	1
	Blair,	1
	Cambria,	1
	Clearfield, Elk and Forest,	1
	Clarion and Jefferson,	1
	Armstrong,	1
	Indiana and Westmoreland,	3
	Fayette,	1
	Greene,	1
	Beaver and Washington,	3
	Venango and Warren,	2
	Crawford,	2
	Erie,	2
	Allegheny,	6
	Lawrence, Mercer and Butler,	4
	Total Representatives,	100

ADVERTS.

First National Bank

OF GETTYSBURG

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of Comptroller of the Currency
Washington, March 11th, 1864

Whereas satisfactory evidence has been presented to the undersigned, that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, County of Adams and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of March 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH
Comptroller of the Currency

Mar 21 1864 —m

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership existing between the undersigned, has been dissolved this 1st March by mutual consent. We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the office, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business with as little delay.

ALEXANDER COLEAN,
JOHN CLIP

Jan 30, 1864

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the firm of A. Colean & Co., takes pleasure in recommending his late partners to his friends and customers, and respectfully asks the continuance of the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the firm, to his successor—where I may be found.

JOHN CLIP

Feb 8, 1864

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Colean & Co. (late associated with Jas. M. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Colean) desire fully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COLEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods in the line of

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

and they will also continue the Manufacturing Business.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COLEAN
J. M. CRAWFORD

Doing business under the name and firm of A. Colean & Co. [Feb 8 1864

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SPRING 1864.—We respectfully invite attention to our superior stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, for the coming season. Our association at this time, and our own, enable us to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 14, 1864

$225 SEVEN OCTAVE $225

Rosewood Piano Fortes.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
490 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New, Enlarged Scale Piano Fortes, with all latest improvements.

Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enable us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low price. Our Instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. TERMS NET CASH. Call or send for descriptive circular.

March 7, 1864. 3m

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

at Danner & Ziegler's shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.

ADAM HOLTZWORTH.

Jan. 4, 1864. tf

EXCELSIOR!

EXCELSIOR!!

EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Lamp Heating Apparatus.

BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEEPING—WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Simple in construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment, convenient to have on hand.—*Druggist's Circular.*

This Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. The utility of this unique domestic agent, saving much in heating and cooking small articles, and rendering it easy to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the experience of nurses, cures the sick soldiers.—*Scientific American.*

For family use, for invalid's trucks, picnics, fishing, hunting, or in the room, it is an article of comfort and of economy to its owner.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I took in the same way to evaluate each respective trick, and we have never seen anything more easy to get down at out time.—*Lee's Cook of Cooks.*

An economical contrivance for getting up a little hot water for nursery and general household purposes. One important point is the saving in the expense of fire.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.

CAPACITY SUFFICIENT TO COOK FOR A LARGE FAMILY.

Arranged for burning Coal Oil or Gas. A descriptive pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis.

THE UNION ATTACHMENT,

Intended to be attached to any common Kerosene Lamp, or Gas burner, by which it may be Boiled or Food Cooked, as conveniently as a tea kettle.

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.

Agent Wanted.

WILLIAM D. TISSIL, Agent,
No. 256 Pearl St., New York.

April 11, 1864 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES
SHOES AND BOOTS

Boots & Shoes!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned, late of the firm of Jacob Rice & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, in the room formerly occupied by Jacob Rice & Co., where he will be pleased to receive a share of public patronage.

His assortment of Ladies' Shoes is of the latest and most approved styles, and of the best quality.

CALF-SKIN BOOTS for men.

CAVALRY BOOTS of all kinds.

BOOTS FOR BOYS, with a large assortment of SHOES FOR LADIES.

Also for GENTLEMEN, his special line of Calf Pegged Sewed Boots, which he warrants to be equal to any made in the town, or money refunded.

Repairing done at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Gettysburg, Feb 5, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Colean & Co. (late associated with Jas. M. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Colean) desire fully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COLEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods in the line of

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

and they will also continue the Manufacturing Business.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COLEAN
J. M. CRAWFORD

Doing business under the name and firm of A. Colean & Co. [Feb 8 1864

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SPRING 1864.—We respectfully invite attention to our superior stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, for the coming season. Our association at this time, and our own, enable us to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 14, 1864

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—

CHAMBERSBURG STREET ABOVE

Having just returned from the city with a complete assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

without any discrimination to my neighbors or any other person in the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead and that the place to buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes cheap, is at my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH

March 28, 1864

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.

respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse,

NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,

between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in

Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.,

to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

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March 14, 1864

$225 SEVEN OCTAVE $225

Rosewood Piano Fortes.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
490 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New, Enlarged Scale Piano Fortes, with all latest improvements.

Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enable us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low price. Our Instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. TERMS NET CASH. Call or send for descriptive circular.

March 7, 1864. 3m

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the

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at Danner & Ziegler's shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.

ADAM HOLTZWORTH.

Jan. 4, 1864. tf

EXCELSIOR!

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The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Dissolution

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ALEXANDER COLEAN,
JOHN CLIP

Jan 30, 1864

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THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the firm of A. Colean & Co., takes pleasure in recommending his late partners to his friends and customers, and respectfully asks the continuance of the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the firm, to his successor—where I may be found.

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March 14, 1864

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have enlarged their business and extended accommodations. Foundry Wednesday [April 1st, 1864.

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—

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LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 14, 1864

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

153 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

Keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep on an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb 22, 1864

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BEDBUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, CONTAGION IN PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS & —Put up in cans, 50 cts. and $1.00. Pamphlets and Hand-bills sent free. Sold by Druggists, Public Institutions, &c. Dealers in all parts of the United States know Costar's Exterminators. Beware of worthless imitations. Ask for Costar's, take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Eyre & Landell,

FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are offering for the Spring Trade a large and well selected stock of Desirable Goods, adapted to the Wants of Retail Purchasers.

Their stock comprises a large variety of Goods in their line, including many of the choicest fabrics of the European markets, and embracing every variety of material and style of fashionable Dress Goods.

Merchant Tailors and others will find it to their interest to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1863 3m

Spring Goods.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a large and well selected stock of Spring Goods, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest possible prices.

His stock comprises a large variety of articles in his line, such as Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, Notions, &c., &c., which he is prepared to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Gettysburg, April 10, 1864.

New Warehouse.

[illegible]

Cannon & Adair's

WALNUT WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and Hanover Streets, opposite the Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombstones, Mantles, Marble Slabs for Cement Walks, and all other work appertaining to our trade. We will warrant satisfaction both as to workmanship and material. Call and see our assortment of work.

[illegible]

Come with a Rush.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally that he has gone into the Clothing business, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to receive a share of public patronage.

Having had a long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can please all who may favor him with a call.

Gentlemen's Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, Notions, &c., &c., which he is prepared to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Gettysburg, April 10, 1864.

New Warehouse.

[illegible]

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now on hand his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest stock in town, consisting of

Over Coats,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Military Blouses and Pants,
Pantaloons, Vests,

Under and Over-Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

Young Men

AND OLD MEN do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec 14, 1863

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

Jan 18, 1864

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Over-coatings, Cassinets, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Jeans, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', the sign of RED FRONT.

Stratton, Bryant & Co.

INTERNATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA, S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chestnut Sts.; New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is, to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end, a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting-house. After becoming proficient in the Science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department where he becomes in actual Book-keeper and Merchant, passes through the different Houses, acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c., learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed, not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in arranging the affairs of business with system and expedition.

Scholarships good at any one of the Colleges comprising the Union.

Diplomas are awarded to those only who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the required examination.

For further information send for a circular. Address

PRYANT, STRATTON & CO.

Feb 8, 1864 1y Philadelphia

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

J. ALLEN FRANKS, A. M.,

for twelve years assistant principal under the late Professor Fox, Stratton's Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Combines the advantages of a thorough practical education in the Science of Accounts, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Lectures on Business Topics, and practical training in the Counting House, Bank, Office, Store, Shop, Farm, Mechanic Shop, Telegraph Office, Steamboat, Hotel, Railroad, Insurance Office, Post Office, Express Office, Law Office, Land Office, Publication Office, Manufacturing Establishment, Commercial Exchange, Produce Exchange, Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange, Petroleum Exchange, Merchant Tailor's, Merchant Shoe Store, Merchant Hat Store, Merchant Clothing Store, Merchant Dry Goods Store, Merchant Grocery Store, Merchant Hardware Store, Merchant Queensware Store, Merchant Boot Store, Merchant Jewelry Store, Merchant Drug Store, Merchant Book Store, Merchant Furniture Store, Merchant Stove Store, Merchant Tin Store, Merchant Iron Store, Merchant Coal Store, Merchant Lumber Store, Merchant Flour Store, Merchant Grain Store, Merchant Provision Store, Merchant Fish Store, Merchant Oil Store, Merchant Paint Store, Merchant Glass Store, Merchant Leather Store, Merchant Saddlery Store, Merchant Harness Store, Merchant Carriage Store, Merchant Wagon Store, Merchant Plow Store, Merchant Implement Store, Merchant Machine Store, Merchant Mill Store, Merchant Factory Store, Merchant Office, Merchant Counting House, Merchant Bank, Merchant Exchange, Merchant Railroad, Merchant Steamboat, Merchant Telegraph, Merchant Insurance, Merchant Law, Merchant Medicine, Merchant Publication, Merchant Manufacturing, Merchant Mechanic, Merchant Farmer, Merchant Gentleman, Merchant Lady, Merchant Boy, Merchant Girl, Merchant Man, Merchant Woman, Merchant Child, Merchant Everything, Merchant Everywhere, Merchant Everybody, Merchant Everything, Merchant Everywhere, Merchant Everybody, Merchant Everything, Merchant Everywhere, Merchant Everybody